



# THE GUARDIAN

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## Thatcher admits defence job was illegal

By Richard Norton-Taylor

MRS THATCHER admitted yesterday that the secondment of Mr Peter Levene, a former defence manufacturer, and at one time political adviser to the Defence Secretary, to run the Government's arms procurement programme was in breach of Civil Service rules.



Peter Levene — prepared report

Labour's defence spokesman, immediately described it as "another shabby event in a sordid and shabby affair". Mr Levene, former chairman of United Scientific Holdings and vice-chairman of the Defence Manufacturers' Association, was appointed head of the Ministry of Defence procurement in December 1983, more than a year after the resignation of Mr David Butler, a career civil servant.

At first, the ministry said he was appointed as a civil servant. When it was pointed out that he had not satisfied the rules monitored by Civil Service Commissioners, the Government said he had been appointed on a secondment. Now it is being told that this was strictly illegal, the Government has appointed Mr Levene by what Mrs Thatcher called yesterday a "fixed-term contract not exceeding five years".

She said that the ministry had described Mr Levene as "exceptionally well-qualified by ability and experience" to take on the job. The appointment would be "very difficult, if not impossible, to undo in what she described as these wholly exceptional circumstances" the Civil Service Commissioners had reviewed the matter and were now satisfied.

## Worse figures expected for 1985 as imports soar

# US \$101 bn in red as it joins debtor nations

From Alex Brummer in Washington

The United States yesterday joined the ranks of the world's debtor countries with the announcement that it had run up a current account deficit on its balance of payments of \$101.6 billion last year.

The Commerce Secretary, Mr Malcolm Baldrige, acknowledged that at some point in recent months the US became a net debtor nation. It is the first time since 1914 that the US, which was always a debtor country in its pioneer years, has been up to its neck in debt.

## Sterling bucks up for Budget as hopes rise on inflation

By Christopher Clarke and Christopher Patten

The Chancellor's task of making the public sector balance its books by the end of the year is made more difficult by the fact that the public sector is expected to be in a small surplus of borrowing of £200 million in 1984-85, according to the Treasury.

The pound gained 2.32 cents against the dollar to close at \$1.1807 in this trading on foreign exchanges. It also strengthened against most European currencies to finish at 1.5671 against the German DM, compared with Friday's close of 1.5654. Against the basket of currencies the sterling index firmed a full point to 73.

Sterling's improved performance was seen as independent of the dollar's fortunes which were undermined by firm oil prices and worries over the Ohio State Savings crisis. The more optimistic dealers are looking for a small cut in in-

flation and interest payments to foreign holders of US assets will almost certainly mean that the current account deficit will be even worse this year.

For most of this century, the US has run up a trade deficit with the rest of the world but this has been largely offset by the US's huge earnings from the financial services it provides overseas and dividend and other investment income.

The Reagan era has brought foreigners flooding to New York to accumulate American government securities. In 1984, according to yesterday's figures, some \$89.9 billion net of private investment flowed into the US. As a result, the amounts of debt held by foreigners now outstrip the US's large foreign assets.

In effect, earnings from overseas investments like the Ford Motor Company's operations have been wiped out by the interest being earned by, for instance, institutions, investors in the City of London.

account last year was, however, the trade deficit which soared because of the strong dollar. This hit US exports but more importantly made it far easier for other countries to sell their products on the American market.

Europe and Japan accounted for almost two-thirds of the increase in the trade deficit, Mr Baldrige noted yesterday.

The US's new status as a debtor country attracted widespread comment yesterday. "There is a real question in my mind whether you can be the world's greatest power if you are a massive debtor," said Mr Fred Bergsten of the Washington-based Institute for International Economics.

Other economists expressed concern that the US's accumulating trade problems were destroying its industrial base.



HAPPY LANDING: Lieutenant Commander Clive Waghorn, who spent six days with a broken leg in a tent in the Antarctic before being rescued, arriving on a stretcher at Brize Norton, Oxfordshire, yesterday. Lt Commander Waghorn, broke his leg in a fall into a crevasse and is now expected to spend a month in hospital. Lance Corporal Kerry Gill who stayed with him after the accident also arrived home

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Cancer screening blame

MR Kenneth Clarke, the Health Minister, yesterday blamed doctors and health officials for failings in the cervical cancer screening programme that led to a woman dying. Back page.

### Pho's error

A HELICOPTER crash off the Isles of Scilly in which a pilot was killed and a passenger injured, was blamed on a "human error" in the flight plan. Back page.

### Boat ruling

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE miners will not be taking part in a ballot on a 50p levy to support sacked pitmen. Back page.

### Poachers gaoled

THREE poachers who polluted a salmon river with soiled cyanide, killing hundreds of fish, were each jailed for a year yesterday. Page 4.

### Mod land play

THE Ministry of Defence will refuse to sell surplus land at Molesworth cruise missile site to anti-nuclear campaigners. Page 2.

### BMA attack

THE British Medical Association yesterday condemned plans to issue patients with vouchers to pay for treatment as immoral. Page 4.

### Crime curbs

POLICE officers are pressing for stricter measures to prevent convicted child sex offenders from working with children. Page 3.

### Family firm

WORKING for Nissan is like belonging to a big happy family, Peter Hetherington examines the "bottom-up" style of management. Page 21.

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### The weather

MAINLY dry with sunny intervals. Details, back page.

## Iraqis claim 'big victory'

From David Hirst, in Amman

Iraq celebrated what it called "the greatest victory in the Gulf War" yesterday, as King Hussein of Jordan and President Mubarak of Egypt unexpectedly flew to Baghdad.

It appears that Iraq has not only checked the Iranian advance, but has also succeeded in crossing the Tigris river, it is now pushing them back to their point of departure.

The Hussein-Mubarak visit is a coup de theatre in international politics.

Captain bows out, back page. Leader's comment, page 12. Support for Iraq, page 5.

Arab politics that underlines the gravity with which both leaders view the latest developments in the Gulf war.

Mr Mubarak arrived in Jordan yesterday morning, mainly to brief the King on his latest tour of the US and Europe and his efforts to promote talks between a Palestinian-Jordanian delegation and the United States. That issue was suddenly overshadowed by the fierce battle raging in the southern Iraqi marshlands.

Three hours after his arrival, he and the King took off for Baghdad. The Jordanian Information Minister was quoted as saying that they and President Saddam Hussein would discuss Iraq's military needs in the light of the latest fighting.

The visit marks another Western intelligence sources

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## US bid foils TV 'stalkers'

From Alex Brummer in Washington

The American Broadcasting Corporation the Big US television network with a special flair for the international sports event, announced last night that it has accepted a \$3.5 billion takeover bid from the much smaller and little-known Capital City Communications Corporation.

The deal, one of the biggest outside the oil industry, follows months of speculation about the future of the three networks.

ABC's biggest competitor, CBS News, is being stalked by a group of rightwing fanatics, supported by Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina, and as a result, shares in both CBS and ABC, the two independent networks, have been soaring on the New York Stock Exchange.

ABC best known to viewers around the world for its extravagant sports presentations, appears to have swept into the arms of Capital Cities as a defensive measure. It, like CBS, has clearly been concerned about the threat of politically-motivated dealings in its shares and the unwanted attentions of the smaller Turner Broadcasting System in Atlanta — which has made no secret of its desire to gobble one of the networks.

Under the guidance of Mr Roone Arledge, who heads ABC news and sports operations

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## Chelsea guilty over fans' clash

By Robert Armstrong

Chelsea were reprimanded by the Football Association yesterday for violent behaviour by supporters during and after the Milk Cup semi-final against Sunderland at Stamford Bridge on March 4.

A five-man commission of inquiry ruled that the club did not take all reasonable precautions in accordance with the requirements and ordered it to undertake improvements costing £40,000 at the ground.



The commission, which considered closing Stamford Bridge and warned the club's future conduct, Chelsea were ordered to close the members' enclosure in the west stand until staked seats were replaced with approved seating. Perimeter fencing must be improved.

## Four blacks die in riot

From Reuters in Port Elizabeth

Four blacks died yesterday in fresh violence on the final day of a strike against rising living costs by blacks living around Port Elizabeth, police said.

The deaths brought to seven the number of blacks who have died during the three-day work stoppage in and around this eastern Cape Province city, a police spokesman said.

## Defendant gets a working brief

By David Pallister

An Old Bailey judge turned his court into a job centre yesterday by trying to find work for an electronics engineer accused of having cannabis and a flick-knife.

Judge Michael Argyle QC, telephoned the managing director of Graham of Hawthorn, Middlesex. He returned to court and told Everton Samuels, aged 23, of Wembley, north London: "They will do everything they can to find you a job in your trade."

## FO closes Beirut consulate

By Patrick Kealey, Diplomatic Correspondent

THE BRITISH consulate in west Beirut is closing its doors to the public because of the danger to those in the vicinity, although staff will continue to work inside the building the Foreign Office said last night.

In London, a Foreign Office official explained that people applying for visas should now go to the main embassy building in east Beirut.

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GIORGIO ARMANI

pour l'homme

Harrods



## Report on Scillies accident urges new safety measures

# Warning device for helicopters after crash

By Geoff Andrews,  
Transport Correspondent

An audible warning device is to be installed on all passenger service helicopters as a result of the Isles of Scilly helicopter crash nearly two years ago.

A Department of Transport report to be published later this week will find that the crash, in which 20 people died, was caused by pilot error in bad visibility. The aircraft, on a flight from Penzance, crashed into the sea when the crew misjudged their height.

An audible device to warn of ground proximity would complement the warning light with which all passenger carrying helicopters are fitted.

The report also suggests that helicopters on this route and on oil rig ferry services should be modified to strengthen seating, which came adrift in the Scillies crash.

It also says that the pilot and co-pilot should wear headsets with radio homing devices to assist search and

rescue as well as a survival radio beacon on the aircraft.

In view of the weather conditions at the time — a flat calm and a mist — the report recommends a review of landing approaches to the Isles of Scilly and the minimum weather conditions for flight, a factor which already limits passenger carrying on the route.

Mr Malcolm Bruce, Liberal MP for the Aberdeen constituency of Gordon, the home of the crashed aircraft's crew, said yesterday that with hindsight, the audible warning appeared to be a very sensible precaution.

"I understand that the Civil Aviation Authority has issued a directive that they should be fitted by August."

"I hope that this will be done as soon as possible and that there will not be an inordinate delay — it was after all nearly two years ago that the helicopters with radio homing devices to assist search and



Pilot Dominic Lawlor — survived crash

The helicopter crashed while on a routine flight from Penzance to the airport at St Mary's, hitting the water three minutes before it turned over and sank.

The pilot, Captain Dominic Lawlor, told the inquest in Penzance that he was not able to see the horizon because of haze, and did not notice the ground warning light in the cockpit.

The two pilots, two local people and two children survived the crash. All the dead, including the parents of the two children, were holidaymakers.

## Molesworth land 'will not be sold to CND'

By David Fairhall,  
Defence Correspondent

The Defence Ministry is determined to sell its surplus land at the Molesworth cruise missile site in Cambridgeshire to a farmer, and not to the anti-nuclear campaigners who have offered to buy it.

The Ministry has contacted the owners from whom the land was requisitioned to build an airfield for American bombers during the second world war. They have first option to buy it back. If they do not want it, the Ministry says it will try to sell to a neighbouring farmer who will return it to agricultural use.

The Ministry will not knowingly dispose of the land to a member of the anti-nuclear movement, a spokesman said yesterday, or to anyone who might make it available for anti-nuclear protests.

The Ministry did not say how it proposed to vet prospective purchasers, but one neighbouring farmer, Mr Richard Beeby, of Old Weston, said yesterday that local landowners felt that one of them should buy the land to prevent CND acquiring it. He did not think it was a good business proposition. The land was typical of a reclaimed airfield and someone was clearly going to have trouble with anti-nuclear demonstrations.

The planned US nuclear cruise missile base — Britain's second — is scheduled to become operational in 1988. The Ministry wants to consolidate its boundary by buying small pieces of surplus land on the eastern side of the old airfield and selling three other pieces outside the barbed wire.

Christian CND wants to buy both lots and succeeded in the High Court yesterday in at least delaying the sale of the 1.6 acres owned by the diocese of Peterborough.

Injunction proceedings brought by Christian CND's behalf by the Reverend Robin Anstey, the vicar of Gtretton and Rockingham, sought to require the Church of England to sell to the highest bidder — apparently Christian CND. The group claims to have offered "700 more than the Ministry of Defence."

Alan Travis adds: The cost of policing the eviction of peace protesters at Molesworth in February amounted to £380,000, the Home Office said last night.

Cambridgeshire County Council had appealed to Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, for help to meet the bill and the Home Office confirmed last night that a payment is to be made to meet part of the cost.

## OBITUARY

### Drama chief

ANDREW Osborn, who was head of drama series at the BBC for nearly 10 years, has died aged 72.

In the 1960s, his best known work was *Maigret* and *Dr Finlay's Casebook*. His later work included *The Expert*, *Walk with Destiny*, and *When the Boat Comes In*.

## Joseph firm on eve of teachers' big strike

By Penny Chorlton

Mr PATRICK Joseph, the Environment Secretary, has given the go-ahead for the GLC to provide grants for more than 400 voluntary bodies, including Gay Legal Advice, Irish Women in Islington, the Rastafarian Society and Brent Friends of the Earth.

Ministers are still referring to such projects as evidence of the GLCs' "loony left" behaviour but Mr Joseph has decided not to block any GLC grant for the coming financial year which uses less than £15,000 of "section 137 money" which allows a council to spend the product of a 2p rate in the general interests of its area.

Section 137 has been criticised by Tory MPs as a charter for funding dissident and heterodox organisations. The GLC has been complaining for the last two months that

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The letter prompted a bitter response from Mr Doug McAvoy, deputy general secretary of the NUT, who said: "His letter vindicates the attitude of the NUT in refusing to agree a reference to arbitration. It would be foolish for teachers to submit their claim to arbitration again in the knowledge that their employers would argue their inability to pay."

He pointed out that, threatened with rate-capping, local education authorities were in no position to spend more than the Government's recommended limits. He called on them to withdraw their proposal for arbitration.

Mr McAvoy urged the employers to call for a meeting of the Burnham committee to discuss pay. "At that meeting they should put forward, as employers, the value they place on the teachers' job, and then join a campaign with us for the Government to release the necessary funds," he said.

Today employers are to meet the Advisory, Conciliation, and Arbitration Service to see if they can offer any advice on settling the dispute. The teachers' unions will meet Acaas on Thursday.

The talks will take place against a background of widespread disruption in schools, led by the NUT and the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers.

Today 7,000 teachers in 494 schools in England and Wales will stay away in support of the NUT's call for a three-day official strike, while other schools will be disrupted by selective strikes in 13 different education authorities. In Scotland 16,000 teachers are on strike.

Teachers in Doncaster, Yorkshire, have become the first in the country to have their pay docked for refusing to cover for absent colleagues.

The docking, which works out at something under £2 an hour, was discovered yesterday when the education authority issued its mid-month pay slips.

The NUT said it was surprised that Doncaster had been the first to take action against teachers, but Mr Nigel De Gruchy, deputy general secretary of the NAS/UNW said he was not surprised as his members had had their pay docked earlier this year when they took part in selective no-cover action in response to a reduction of teachers' numbers in the area.

Solihull yesterday became the second education authority to be issued with legal proceedings because of its intention to dock teachers' pay. The NUT had given Solihull until noon yesterday to change its mind, but the Midlands authority stuck to its resolve to penalise teachers who take part in the industrial action.

The NUT warned yesterday that other education authorities which carried out similar threats would be taken to court, and a spokesman for the union said that Wigan, Greater Manchester, was the latest to start docking pay.

Newcastle upon Tyne was the first education authority to impose financial penalties on teachers, and the NUT has sent warnings to 10 other authorities: Bedford, Berkshire, Hampshire, Cambridgeshire, Hereford and Worcester, Humberside, Kent, Merion, Oxfordshire, Rotherham, and Wigan.

An announcement is expected today on the decision reached by the council of the Educational Institute for Scotland on whether to step up strike action or return to the Scottish joint negotiating committee, which it has been boycotting.

Scottish Secretary George Younger's ideas for protecting pupils sitting examinations from the effects of the strike are known to have outraged many teachers.

The hearing was adjourned during recent actions by the teachers.

In July 1984 PAT's membership stood at 26,500; it now stands at 30,840.

Although PAT had been appointed to Burnham in 1981, its efforts to improve teachers' pay had been handicapped by the actions and inactions of other teacher unions, particularly the NUT who effectively controlled the teachers' panel on the collective bargaining organisation.

The NUT was deliberately preventing PAT from playing its part on Burnham that Parliament had intended.

Parliament had said that it was for the Education Secretary to decide who played a part on Burnham, but the NUT was saying that it was up to them who represented teachers.

Mr Henry told the court that discrimination against PAT had become more significant

## Jenkin signs the bill for GLC pet projects

By John Carvel, local government correspondent

MR PATRICK Jenkin, the Environment Secretary, has given the go-ahead for the GLC to provide grants for more than 400 voluntary bodies, including Gay Legal Advice, Irish Women in Islington, the Rastafarian Society and Brent Friends of the Earth.

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Section 137 has been criticised by Tory MPs as a charter for funding dissident and heterodox organisations. The GLC has been complaining for the last two months that

Mr Jenkin was using his power of veto over its section 137 grants to delay consent while asking for further information.

One of the organisations whose grants have now been cleared by the Department of the Environment was allocated to by Mr Jenkin in the rate-capping debate in the Commons on February 25.

He then attempted to ridicule Islington council because "it has even employed two people to stamp out Irish jokes." Mr Jenkin has now given sanction to GLC grants to the Irish in Islington project, whose media research work covers anti-Irish humour.

Other bodies which will benefit from Mr Jenkin's decision include: Black Information Centre, Chile Democratic GB, Teachers' Women's Centre, Hillingdon Trade Union Resource Centre, the Abyssinian Society

and the London Gay Campaign group.

Mr Jenkin has not yet made his decision about grants over £15,000. Some of these might be considered by Conservatives to cover politically or socially suspect bodies, although others relate to mainstream organisations such as the Family Welfare Association and London Voluntary Service Council.

A Department of the Environment spokesman said the papers of Mr Jenkin's power of veto over grants was to maintain some control over the overall level of funding and that it had never been the intention to discriminate between projects.

Once information had been given to the department about the categories that the GLC was spending money on, the projects had been allowed to go ahead. "This is not a centralising measure," he said.



MARATHON SESSION: MPs who will take part in the London Marathon April 21 getting into the limo yesterday. They are (from left) Dick Douglas (Dumfriesshire West), Matthew Parris (Derbyshire West), Edward Leigh (Gainsborough and Horncastle), Gary Walker (Keighley), Alan Howarth (Stratford-on-Avon), and Alistair Burt (Bury North)

## Shipyard 'rejected orders'

By Paul Keel

Trade unionists at Rosyth dockyard have accused the management of turning away more than £1 million of work in order to justify future redundancies at the First of Forth naval dockyard.

The workforce suspects that the management is acting in collusion with the Government over its plans to extend the privatisation of ship repair. Mr Michael Heseltine, the Defence Secretary, is to be challenged about it in the Commons.

Management said that the loss of the work was due to technical reasons and a failure to reach agreement with the unions on the work.

"We are trying to sustain as much of our workforce as possible," a spokesman said.

The unions claim that work turned away at Rosyth included a contract for a nuclear test vehicle, the conversion of HMS Sea Otter to a patrol vessel, maintenance on HMS *Farndale*, and pipework on two Royal Fleet Auxiliary tankers.

Mr Tom Adamson, the Transport and General Workers' Union convenor at the dockyard said: "The final straw was the rejection of work on the tankers last week. There was no consultation with the unions. I was present at the meeting with the management's decision last Thursday."

Mr Gordon Brown, the Labour MP for Dumfriesshire East, claimed that the Ministry of Defence had approached 20 private firms about their capacity to carry out certain areas of Rosyth's work. He said he would ask the

## Willis called in to print hostilities

By Patrick Wintour,  
Labour Staff

Mr Norman Willis, the TUC general secretary met the leader of the National Graphical Association to discuss the print union's worsening relations with journalists.

Mr Norman Willis intervened after the NGA picketed the headquarters of the National Union of Journalists in London. Mr Tony Duggins, the NGA general secretary last week called for the NGA's extension from the TUC over an agreement he claimed allowed journalists to take over the work of printers in dispute.

Mr Willis may also see the NGA's deputy secretary, Mr Jacob Ecclestone, discuss the placing of the picket by the NGA's London region on the NGA headquarters. NUT staff, who are members of the white collar union Apex, decided at a special

meeting not to cross, but they called for its lifting.

The dispute concerns attempts by the Portsmouth and Sunderland groups and the Wolverhampton Express and Star to introduce new technology. Both unions are accusing each other of attempting to take over their work.

Mr Ecclestone said: "The fact that members of the NUT staff honoured the picket line is in sharp contrast to the unprincipled behaviour of the NGA in instructing its members to cross NUT picket lines at Portsmouth and Sunderland."

The NGA picket was in protest at a technology deal in Wolverhampton.

Although members of Apex refused to cross the line, NUT officials including Mr Ecclestone, went into work arguing that there had been no formal notification of the picket under the terms of a

## Entrants to UK 'quizzed in police fashion'

By David Rose

The government-funded UK Immigration Advisory Service yesterday launched the second wide-ranging attack in a month on the Home Office Immigration Department.

The comments, which were in written and oral evidence to the Commons sub-committee on race relations and immigration, followed last month's criticisms by the Commission for Racial Equality.

The advisory service said that would-be entrants from the new Commonwealth faced police-style interrogation and an inquisitorial attitude from officials, the advisory service said.

Even British residents sponsors of temporary visitors to this country faced long and detailed examinations before their relatives could be admitted.

Mrs Sheila Stevens told the sub-committee that in 13 years as the UKIAS senior counsellor at Heathrow airport she had never known this happen to whites.

In interviews, officials often based refusals to enter the country on replies to leading and tricky questions. According to its evidence, the service has seen many genuine arrangements to marry, and indeed many marriages, in tatters as a result of this situation.

Worst off were men seeking entry to join their wives or families. They faced great difficulty, humiliation and embarrassment. Questioning frequently covered the most personal aspects of their marital lives. It should not be necessary for married couples to have their relationships examined in this way before decisions are made, the service claims.

It was also concerned at long delays in interviewing wives and children along with "inquisitorial methods of questioning at interviews, scant regard for documents, dependence on irrelevant issues, and an extremely unsatisfactory method of reporting on interviews."

It added: "Most applications are assumed to be bogus. Too strong an emphasis is placed on detection of fraud, and too little concern is shown to people who are extremely disappointed in their entitlement to entry."

Further criticisms were also made of the interpreting service provided at ports of entry. Applicants were at the mercy of interpreters, but often there were none available who spoke the relevant language.

The UKIAS said that in general there were "many cases of insensitivity by officials. There should be greater care in selecting officers, and those with racial prejudice should be weeded out."

The service also criticised the appeals system, which, it said, had been designed to run on the cheap. As a result there were many cases of immigrants being detained for days or weeks, often without information about their positions.

In some cases people had been detained for several nights at the Queen's Building, Heathrow, in cells which did not meet minimum standards for police detainees. There was no natural light and air did not circulate properly.

On the Government benches, John Moore, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, said that of his own hand, went to school at Licensed Victuallers, Slough, which is rarely talked of in the Carlton Club as a nursery of budding prime ministers. Insignificant intellectual. "John Biffen told him the other day."

We also know that Tony Bawn (Lab, Wiltshire NW) went to grammar school, Archbishop Tenison, overlooking the Oval — because Mr Roth goes further than the Who's Who entry which lists nothing before York University. But what about Mr Bawn? Or the engaging left-wing backbencher, Houghton, Roland Boyes, who also doesn't disclose? Any others?

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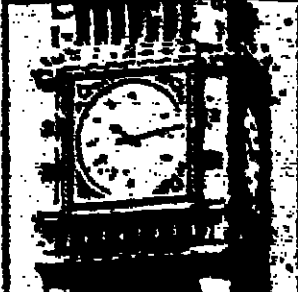
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David McKie

## MPs like strangers in this gallery

RICHARD Needham, the Minister of State for Northern Ireland, who is entitled to call himself Earl of Kilmorey but doesn't want to go to school at Eton where the King of Nepal was his father.

A Welshman, contrast in lifestyle, this, with the very next name in the Commons alphabetical order — Dave Nellist (Lab, Coventry SE).

The son of an unemployed father, he was himself not at work before his election in 1983.

What we don't unfortunately know about Mr Nellist is where he went to school, though one can safely assume that wherever it was he didn't have royals to run errands for him. We don't know because even that indefatigable and compendious chronicler of Britain's MPs, *Who's Who*, has been unable to find out.

Mr Roth's 1 to R edition, published yesterday, extends his collection from "short, formerly topknot Freudian" to "Les Abes (Lab, Torfaen)" to "shriek, isolated, far-ranging barrister" John Rymer (Lab, Rhy Valley), though in fact the last word goes to Eric Heffer, whose wife, listed as "tiny" in the E.K. edition, is actually "redoubtable."

Mr Roth's biographies dig far deeper than such alternative sources as *Who's Who* or the *Times Guide*. What's more, he wrong-foots his rivals here and there, for instance by stating that Jill Knight (C, Edgborough), has seen rather more years than the *Times Guide* suggests.

A handful of MPs, though, continue to elude him. We know Dennis Skinner went to grammar school because he's never bothered to conceal it ("us grammar school boys must stick together," John Biffen told him the other day).

We also know that Tony Bawn (Lab, Wiltshire NW) went to grammar school, Archbishop Tenison, overlooking the Oval — because Mr Roth goes further than the *Who's Who* entry which lists nothing before York University. But what about Mr Bawn? Or the engaging left-wing backbencher, Houghton, Roland Boyes, who also doesn't disclose? Any others?

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ON GUARD: President Nyerere of Tanzania is greeted by Coldstream Guards at the Foreign Office in London yesterday, on the first full day of a state visit. The President meets Mrs Thatcher and the Queen during his five-day stay. Picture by E. Hamilton West

## Waldegrave misses discussion with European greens

# Minister 'snubs' acid rain protest

By Paul Brown

The Government was accused of snubbing the European green movement yesterday when a junior environment minister failed to meet a delegation from six countries.

The European Environment Bureau, which claims 10 million members, wanted to talk to Mr William Waldegrave about Britain's refusal to cut car exhaust and power station emissions which they say are destroying forests and fresh water fisheries.

Mr Waldegrave wrote a letter saying that he had been

called to a key meeting with senior colleagues. Instead, delegates met the department's chief scientific adviser, Dr Martin Holdgate, who was unable to answer political questions.

Mr Chris Rose, Friends of the Earth's countryside campaigner said: "Relegating this meeting to one with officials must be seen as a calculated snub."

A department spokesman said that Mr Waldegrave had been called to a meeting about local government matters. It was not a snub.

The bureau wants Britain to stop dragging its heels on acid

rain, which it claims is delaying European Community action. Some countries are close to boycotting British goods to force the issue, it was claimed.

Britain is blocking controls on exhaust emission and refusing to reduce sulphur dioxide releases from power stations. The bureau says Britain refuses to come up with constructive alternatives to those proposed by the European Commission.

"This obliges us to construe the British Government's attitude in the worst possible light."

Britain is expected to block

any moves on acid rain control at the EEC council of environment ministers' meeting tomorrow. Mr Waldegrave will try to force the issue, it was claimed.

Mr Christer Agren, from Sweden, said 80 per cent of his country's acid rain came from elsewhere, the largest proportion from Britain. The British Government was trying to protect industries like BL by delaying controls. He could see a boycott of British products as retribution.

Mr Gerrit Voncken, of the Netherlands, said that forests could be gone in 10 years if there was no action.

## Police want child minders to be vetted

By Martin Wainwright

Pressure is growing among police officers for stricter measures to prevent people convicted of sex offences against children from taking jobs which bring them into contact with children. Rank and file police will be asked at their annual conference in May to approve the extension of criminal record vetting to all child care workers, including

Payne. It emerged after the trial that Evans had worked as a volunteer babysitter for charities which did not know of his criminal convictions for child molesting.

"There is no need for past offenders to be employed in these posts and I believe that a lot more could be done to prevent it," said Mr Leslie Curtis, chairman of the Police Federation. The federation's annual conference is expected to back a resolution from the West Midlands branch calling for compulsory vetting.

The Home Office is studying the practicalities of such a move, following a request from

the Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan, after the Evans trial. At the moment the law forbids the police from revealing details of the criminal records they keep except in specific cases.

Records of violent, indecent, dishonest and drink/drug crimes are automatically available to prospective employers of teachers, medical staff, lawyers and civil servants. The Post Office, British Telecom, the Civil Aviation Authority and the Atomic Energy Authority are the only other employers legally entitled to access when people apply for jobs.

A Home Office spokeswoman said that any extension of the vetting to child care workers, including volunteers, would have to be thought out very carefully because of the claims of privacy and civil liberties. It would not be desirable to penalise someone for a minor offence committed many years ago and never repeated.

Ms Marie Staunton, legal officer of the National Council for Civil Liberties, said that Parliament should decide the guidelines for any extension of the vetting, which should be confined to relevant offences. If a candidate was rejected because of a criminal record he or she must be told why and have the right of appeal.

## Easier route sought to European court

From Malcolm Dean in Vienna

Proposals that give individuals more direct access to the European Court of Human Rights will be outlined today to European justice ministers meeting in Vienna.

The proposals have been drawn up by the Swiss Government for the first justice ministers' meeting of the Council of Europe since the European Convention on Human Rights was drafted 35 years ago.

The proposals include allowing individuals direct access to the court; introducing preventive measures such as a five-member team which could make unannounced visits to members states to inspect prisons, police stations, and mental hospitals; and reducing to the minimum the intervention of the council's committee of ministers.

The Swiss have looked in detail at the European Commission and the European Court of Human Rights and set out proposals which would provide a framework for the next 30 years.

Support for the Swiss proposals was expressed yesterday at a two-day conference of 30 non-government organisations working in the field of human rights, arranged to precede the ministerial meeting.

Mr Marcelino Oreja, the new secretary-general of the council, also indicated at a press conference yesterday that he wants to see more emerge from the meeting than an agreement to permit the commission to split into two chambers to reduce the delays.

The dual chamber proposal is set out in a new protocol to the convention, and is as far as Britain will move at present. Britain is opposing the more radical reforms.

The Swiss report adds other reforms to the dual chamber proposal but suggests that not even this package would be enough. It would include the abolition of commission hearings in cases where it was clear that there would be a referral to the court and the lengthening of the European commissioners' working year from 24 weeks to 32.

The reason the present system allows cases to be referred to the committee is that at the time the European Convention was being ratified there were serious doubts about how many states would accept the jurisdiction of the European court.

Now all but two of the 21-member council — Malta and Turkey — accept the court's jurisdiction. Any future reference to the committee is seen by the Swiss as an anomaly in a procedure which is meant to be judicial.

The Swiss say that such reform would lead naturally to a full-time European Court, which could be created by merging the commission, which at present acts as a filter, investigator, and conciliator of cases, with the court.

In a separate report due to be debated today, the Austrians call for a European human rights commissioner. This idea was less popular with the human rights organisations here because the report is unclear about the role of such a commissioner.

There was widespread support among the human rights groups for more resources for the European Commission, which accounts for only 4 per cent of the Council of Europe's annual budget of £80 million, yet deals with about 3,000 petitioners every year.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Solicitor on Secrets Act charges

A SOLICITOR is to be tried in Leeds Crown Court next month under the Official Secrets Act.

Malcolm David Middleweek, aged 45, of Hale, Cheshire, faces two charges under the act. His case has been listed for April 24. Reporting restrictions were not lifted.

### Shot man on £10,000 bail

A MAN shot by police during a hold-up was remanded on £10,000 bail until April 9 at Clerkenwell court yesterday accused of conspiracy to rob security guards.

John Atkinson, aged 20, of Edmonton, north London, was wounded in the chest when police ambushed men at a frozen centre in Islington, on March 2. Paul Gray, 20, of Islington, and Delroy Rowe, 24, of Edmonton, who is also accused of possessing a Colt revolver, were both remanded in custody for a week charged with conspiring to rob.

### Academy's day for Ethiopia

THE Royal Academy is to donate a day's takings from its highly-successful exhibition of paintings by Marc Chagall to famine victims in Ethiopia.

The decision was taken with the consent of the 97-year-old artist. It is hoped that about £7,000 will be donated to War on Want's appeal.

### Drivers lose rail test case

Four train drivers who suffered depression and shock after being on the line were not entitled to money from the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board, the High Court held yesterday.

Their mental injuries were not attributable to crimes of violence, three judges decided in a test case.

Lord Justice Watkins said it was highly unsatisfactory that there was no definition, or even explanation, of what constituted a crime of violence for the purposes of the criminal injuries compensation scheme.

The court hoped that those responsible for drafting legislation would consider "at least a broad and comprehensible statement of the policy to be followed in compensating such victims."

In 1981 more than 420 people were killed on railway lines and a number were injured. Many drivers, although blameless, had become mentally ill or depressed.

Lord Justice Watkins, sitting with Lord Justice Lloyd and Mr Justice Nolan, said that the central question in each case was whether the injuries suffered were attributable to a crime of violence.

A trespasser who committed suicide on the railway might well be in breach of a duty of care to the driver and passengers on the train. His action might result in the driver suffering from depression and in passengers being injured.

But it surely would be a startling result that the trespasser could properly be said to have committed a crime of violence, the judge said.

The much-better claims are now expected to go to the Court of Appeal.

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## Bomb 'protest' at royal visit

A Welsh extremist planted a bomb at an army recruiting office in Pontypridd, Mid-Glamorgan, days before the Prince and Princess of Wales visited the town, Cardiff Crown Court was told yesterday.

Gareth Westcott, aged 28, was opposed to the tour and the publicity it was likely to receive, said Mr. Gareth Williams, prosecuting.

The home-made firebomb, planted in October 1981, consisted of two explosive detonators linked by a timing clock to a gallon can of petrol. It was defused by army bomb squad experts after Westcott telephoned a warning to the Samaritans, said Mr. Williams.

The following day, a letter to a local newspaper in Cardiff warned: "The Workers Army for a Welsh Republic has started its campaign for a free socialist Wales."

"We will attack all aspects of English economic and political rule including the recruitment of unemployed Welsh youths to carry out English repression in the north of Ireland and elsewhere."

Mr. Williams told the jury that Westcott was a member of the self-styled Workers Army for a Welsh Republic.

Westcott, a former attendant at the Welsh Folk Museum in St Fagans, near Cardiff, pleaded not guilty to committing an act with intent to cause an explosion.

The court heard that after Westcott was arrested, detectives who searched his flat in Wyndham Crescent, Canton, Cardiff, found newspaper cuttings of other bomb attacks by Welsh extremists.

Mr. Williams said Westcott denied being responsible for those bombs, but admitted planting the device at the Pontypridd recruiting office.

The hearing, which is being translated from English into Welsh, is expected to last about a fortnight.

## Rent-a-GP idea denounced by family doctors' chief

## BMA denounces voucher plan as immoral

By Andrew Veitch, Medical Correspondent

The scheme to issue patients with vouchers to pay for treatment was condemned as immoral yesterday by Dr Michael Wilson, the head of the British Medical Association's family doctor committee.

Under the plan, now being evaluated by officials at the Department of Health and disclosed in the Guardian yesterday, everyone would use vouchers to pay the GP of their choice for a year's comprehensive health care. The GP would provide primary care and buy-in hospital care from the State or the private sector, whichever offered the best terms.

The complex systems of capitation payments, item of service fees, and expenses, by which GPs are now paid would vanish. The GP's income would depend on how many patients he/she could attract. Profit for the GP would depend on ability to control costs.

Dr Wilson, a York GP, said: "This would mean that if I avoided sending a patient to hospital, perhaps by neglect, I would be better off. If I put up the shutters to the elderly or chronic sick, I would be better off. That is immoral."

The voucher scheme was first proposed some 20 years ago by the righting Institute of Economic Affairs. It also featured in the report of a BMA working party on health service finance in the sixties — working party members included Sir Geoffrey Howe and

the political economist Mr Arthur Seldon.

It re-emerged after a fact-finding visit to the United States last summer by the Health Minister, Mr Kenneth Clarke, and his chief medical officer, Dr Donald Acheson.

Department of Health officials were later asked to evaluate the scheme for possible inclusion in the Government's green paper on the family doctor service, due out this summer.

It would involve group practices reforming themselves into US-style health maintenance organisations (HMOs) contracting to provide comprehensive care for their patients. Mr Clarke was impressed, it is understood, by the way in which HMOs have controlled hospital bills, thus curbing spiralling health costs. There are now 323 HMOs in the US, with some 15 million members.

The attraction is that the voucher-HMO system would meet the Government's two basic aims. It would cut the costs of the family practitioner service by abolishing service payments and making doctors responsible for the costs of the treatment they were providing, and it would encourage competition for patients thus, in theory, improving services.

Some doctors will argue that it would destroy the service's basic principle of free access to treatment regardless of income.

Dr Wilson said: "This would mean a two-tier health system. Our patients value the health service, and we will not go along this road."

## Poachers gaoled for fish slaughter

THREE poachers who killed hundreds of fish when they polluted a Welsh salmon river were gaoled for 12 months yesterday.

The men put 1lb of sodium cyanide in the River Dovey near Dolgellau, mid-Wales, one of the most valuable stretches of salmon river in the British Isles. Bolton Crown Court was told.

The chemical suffocated the fish by removing oxygen from the water, but still left them edible, the court heard.

Passing sentence, Judge Ralph Wood said the men had carried out a "great slaughter of fish."

The sentences were welcomed by the Welsh Water Authority, which said the men were the first to be caught red-handed after a number of incidents in which Welsh rivers had been polluted by poison.

Eric Rogers, aged 22, a coal merchant of Silver Birch Grove, Swinton, Manchester, Edward Lewis, aged 30, a labourer of Manley Avenue, Clifton, Manchester, and Peter Phillips, aged 30, a night-shift doorman of Lowfield Crescent, Clifton, pleaded guilty on Friday to using poison with intent to take or destroy fish.

Rogers and Phillips also pleaded guilty to dishonestly receiving 600lb of sodium cyanide for which they were given concurrent 12-month sentences.

Rogers, who is serving an eight-month sentence for unrelated offences, had eight months of his sentence suspended.

The court had heard the men were arrested at night last August near the river at Machynallth, Gwynedd, by water bailiffs who had been keeping a watch on the river since June.

The men had caught 276 sea trout, but bailiffs found another 1500 good-sized fish dead in the water, along with hundreds of other fish too small to count.

A mile-long stretch of the river was ruined by the poison and would cost thousands of pounds to re-stock, the court was told.

The men were carrying away 51 fish in cool sacks when they were caught. In at least one case, the fish were being taken to a nearby pub to be eaten.

The judge told the three men: "I am not dealing with you on the basis you may have committed similar offences in the past, at all events I am bound to say that your conduct tells me you must have been very un-

lucky men to have been caught the first time out."

He said he could not accept that the men had taken the fish to stock their family larders. It was perfectly clear they were being taken for sale.

The Welsh Water Authority afterwards described the sentences as a valuable deterrent to commercial poachers. Mr David Barbers, solicitor for the authority's northern division, said: "Clearly this authority welcomes this sort of publicity because it was seen as the most serious organised poaching incident brought before a crown court in the British Isles for some years."

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### £340,000 for brain damage girl

A FIVE-year-old girl who was severely brain damaged at birth was awarded £340,000 agreed damages at the High Court in London yesterday.

Mr Alan Townsend, aged 40, a piano maker, and his 50-year-old wife Anne, a legal secretary of Sherry Rise, Chelmsford, Essex, had sacrificed their careers and time to caring for their daughter, Susan, the court heard.

Mrs Margaret Puxon, QC, for Susan, said that when Mrs Townsend was in labour no record of the foetal heart was kept. It was "significantly slow" when it was taken. "This damage to the child could have been prevented if there had been a proper diagnosis an hour or half an hour before it was done."

Susan could not walk or sit properly. Her intellectual development would never go beyond the age of four.

Damages were awarded against Mid-Essex health authority, which is responsible for St John's Hospital, Chelmsford, where she was born. The authority did not admit liability.

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Application forms and further details quoting the appropriate reference number are available from the Personnel Office, Lancashire Polytechnic, Preston, PR1 2TG. Tel (0772) 262227.

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This post is available from September 1, 1985.

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For further details and application form, returnable by April 5, 1985, send a self-addressed envelope marked (241) to the Secretary, Manchester Polytechnic, All Saints Building, Manchester M13 9PL.

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##### Ref No L/145

Applications are invited for the above post from those with a good degree in Law. A professional qualification would be an advantage. Lecturing will be mainly in Land Law and Trusts to degree and CPE classes. A strong commitment to research is essential.

SALARY SCALE: LII £11,775-£11,250 (bar) - £12,000 per annum.  
SL £11,775-£11,250 (bar) - £14,000 per annum.

The appointment will be made on the appropriate scale according to relevant previous experience. (Progression from the LII scale to the SL scale is in accordance with the provisions of the Barnham Further Education Report).

For further details and an application form, to be returned by 1st April 1985, please contact the Personnel Office, Bristol Polytechnic, Coldharbour Lane, Frenchay, Bristol or ring Bristol 650651, Ext 216 or 217.

Please quote Reference Number L/145 in all communications.

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##### LECTURER II / SENIOR LECTURER (Post No 18)

##### Ref: LWAS

##### Ref: LWAS

##### Ref: LWAS

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## ODA loosens 'buy British' tie on aid for African regions stricken by famine

By Michael Simmons

Britain's contribution to the World Bank special fund for Africa, £75 million over five years out of the existing aid programme — will not be linked to a condition that the recipient countries have to buy British goods, the Overseas Development Association announced in London yesterday.

The sum has already been widely criticised for its meanness, and yesterday's announcement is seen as a mutual gesture by the Government to its critics.

The World Bank announced in January the setting up of a fund to alleviate poverty in sub-Saharan Africa, with a total target of \$1 billion (nearly £900 million). The aim is that the money should be used to finance agriculture and infrastructure improvements to ease the famine.

There was no indication in yesterday's statement that the money would be used to buy British goods, but it was pointed out that British exporters could compete for the bigger contracts of which the £15 million yearly sum would be a part,

rather than for contracts up to that sum.

The World Development Movement, one of the Government's fiercest critics, gave what it called a belated welcome to the "untying" gesture, but said it regretted the inadequate nature of Britain's contribution. It was "much less than the amount pledged by France on Italy, a spokesman said, and much smaller than the sum finally given by Japan."

Another beneficiary of the Government's generosity yesterday was Voluntary Service Overseas, which sends about 500 volunteers a year on selected development projects in the Third World. VSO will be increased to £5.5 million from Government funds in the coming year.

The Catholic Institute for International Relations, which conducts details research into Third World problems as well as some specific aid projects, will receive £619,500 while the International Voluntary Service and the United Nations Association International Service will share £740,000.

Nick Carter adds: Mr Edward Heath, the former Conservative Prime Minister, yesterday criticised the Government's failure to contribute any extra money to fight Africa's famine.

The ODA has pledged to spend \$100 million in emergency aid for Africa in the next financial year, but all of it will come from existing budgets.

Mr Heath said that the Government had made substantial commitments to famine relief and development, but added: "I regret that it is taken from our general programme of development assistance."

He was speaking at a showing of African Calvary, a new film on famine by Mohammed Amin, the cameraman whose pictures alerted the world to Africa's crisis. Profits from the film will be split between several aid organisations, including a new charity, the Water Decade Realisation Fund.

Mr Thatcher is expected to announce today that the use of British Hercules aircraft to distribute famine aid in Ethiopia is to be extended beyond the end of this month.

## Traffic jam threatens cable TV

By Dennis Barker

ANOTHER problem that is likely to inhibit the embryo cable TV industry is being retarded by lack of financial confidence, was diagnosed yesterday. Transmissions could be affected by interference from ordinary broadcasting, police radios, gas boards and citizens' band radio users.

ERA Technology, a Leatherhead-based research and development company, announced the results of a study which showed that high technical standards might have to be demanded of the companies bidding for the franchise.

ERA, which made the study at the request of the Department of Trade and Industry, suggested that controlled component testing might remove a second problem — the possibility of reception caused by radiated leakages from the cable system itself.

British and Unisat, the two consortia contesting to provide the technology for the first British direct broadcasting by satellite scheme, intensified their dog fight yesterday. British wants to use American-made satellites, Unisat British.

British said yesterday that it was seeking an agreement meeting with the BBC, ITV and others in the broadcasting consortium. British wants to explain its claim that it can provide a system which would cost about £40 million. Unisat's scheme would cost £80 million a year to reception.

Unisat, a consortium of British Aerospace, British Telecom and GEC, has said that it is impossible to produce a sufficiently reliable system at the price quoted by British.

## JP 'stabbed to death lover of ex-fiancee'

A magistrate stabbed his former fiancée's lover to death with a surgical amputation knife after discovering that they were secretly having sex, a court was told yesterday.

Kenneth Pegg, aged 36, of Tring, Hertfordshire, plunged the knife six times into Peter Goddard, 28, after confronting him in a Hemel Hempstead town centre car park. Mr Alan Suckling, QC, prosecuting, told the jury at St Albans Crown Court.

Then Mr Pegg, who is also a Territorial Army Officer, coolly loaded the bloodstained body into the back of his Suzuki jeep and drove off, said Mr Suckling.

But within half an hour he was spotted by police on a road leading out of Hemel Hempstead. In the back of the car was the body of Mr Goddard, 28, covered with grey plastic sheeting and a framed portrait of Ruth Thompson, aged 21.

Pegg denies murdering Mr Goddard on August 8. Mr Suckling told the jury that Mr Goddard was a boyfriend of Miss Thompson.

Around 1977 or 1978 when

Miss Thompson was 14 or 15, she met Mr Goddard on her paper round and they became friends. In 1982 she was working in a newspaper and Pegg, a customer, invited her out.

They eventually became engaged and at his request she stopped seeing Mr Goddard. The engagement was broken off once or twice and Miss Thompson began seeing Mr Goddard again. In the spring of last year her engagement with Pegg was renewed, but she kept this from Mr Goddard and continued sleeping with him, as well as Pegg.

Pegg became suspicious and confronted her about it. He then went to see Mr Goddard, and seemed to be trying to find out if he was sleeping with Miss Thompson, Mr Suckling said.

On August 8 Pegg asked Miss Thompson to explain her conduct, and the next day met Mr Goddard in the multi-storey car park.

Mr Suckling told the jury: "The Crown case is that the defendant then attacked Goddard."

The case continues today.

## Pay ballot for bank staff

THE BANKING, Insurance and Finance Union is to urge its members in the English clearing banks to reject the employers' 5.5 per cent pay offer.

If members endorse the recommendation in a ballot which is to be completed on April 4, the union's clearing banks committee will seek authority for a further vote on industrial action, writes John Ardill.

## Dog offence costs skinner £750

A DANISH trawler skipper, Leif Kristensen, was fined £750 for breaking Britain's anti-rabies laws, after his alienation guard-dog roamed the deck while he and his crew left the boat to buy fish and chips.

Mr Kristensen, aged 49, pleaded guilty at Torbay magistrates' court



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The new Rover 216 range. Completing the 7 model Rover 200 Series—from the 213 at £5,998, to the sporty new 216 Vitesse at £7,899.

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Car shown is the Rover 216 Vitesse. Prices correct at time of going to press, excl. number plates and delivery. †D.O.T. figs: Rover 216 S/SE: Simulated Urban Cycle 32.0mpg (8.8L/100Km), Constant 56mph, 55.8mpg (5.1L/100Km), Constant 75mph, 41.3mpg (6.7L/100Km). \*Manufacturer's data. Auto option on 216 V2 EFI and 213S.





Mr Genscher: Appeal for European voice

## Genscher joins critics of Star Wars

From Anna Tomford

The Foreign Minister, Mr Genscher, yesterday warned NATO against abandoning the strategy of flexible response and against splitting the strategic unity of the Alliance, in criticism of the US Star Wars project.

The minister resorted to the rare method of outlining his views on the present state of East-West relations in a signed article distributed by the Foreign Ministry. But his reservations on the Strategic Defence Initiative were not as strong as those expressed last week by the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe.

In the statement, Mr Genscher appealed strongly for

a European voice in the new round of East-West negotiations. Arguing that flexible response had up to now prevented war, he said: "Nothing, but nothing, must be done to jeopardise this high moral goal. Every new development must therefore be judged, above all, by whether it brings us nearer to the aim of preventing war."

Experts said that Mr Genscher's warning that only the existing defence strategy had protected Europe from the conventional superiority of the Soviet Union reflected Bonn's uncertainty about US pledges that SDI would shield both America and its European allies.

Mr Genscher's essay, while

warning against a hasty change in NATO strategy, also backed the position outlined by Chancellor Kohl last month, that strategic instability in the Alliance must be avoided and that Europe must not be cut off from the technological innovation SDI would bring.

However, officials said that the timing of Mr Genscher's article, before a confidential inter-ministerial report on West German support for SDI, also suggested that there were some differences on the issue between the conservatives and the liberals in the Government.

He had placed much less emphasis on the "technological benefits" to be derived from SDI research than leading

members of Chancellor Kohl's Christian Democrats, officials said. They added that up to now Bonn had not received a concrete offer of participation. The official added that Mr Genscher was worried that possible Soviet concessions in Geneva on medium-range missiles could be rejected due to America's desire to see through the strategic initiative. Officials said that the confidential report, drawn up by the defence, foreign and research ministries, although revealing some differences, would come out in favour of waiving immediate political considerations and seeking West German participation in SDI research as soon as possible.

The majority opinion was that any reluctance now could exclude Bonn from SDI research and technological advances. However, Mr Genscher's ministry had argued in favour of further clarification of the project by the US before deciding on a final position. "Others on the committee had taken the view that any hesitation would be a waste of time, since the US was determined to go ahead with the project regardless of European reservations. They also expressed doubt that Washington would agree to a full exchange of research data as a condition for participation, something that Chancellor Kohl has insisted on."

## Decision week for future of MX

From Alex Brummer

IN WASHINGTON AFTER AN intense lobbying effort by President Reagan, Congress will take a series of crucial votes during the coming week which will determine the future of the 10-warhead MX intercontinental missile, or "Peacekeeper."

Mr Reagan insists that to abandon or scale back production of the missile would be a blow to the American arms production team in Geneva.

The first test of the missile's support on Capitol Hill will come in the conservative Senate Armed Services Committee, which is headed by Senator Barry Goldwater. The veteran senator from Arizona has yet to show his hand, but could influence the way 16 senators still to decide their position vote.

President Reagan and the Defence Secretary, Mr Caspar Weinberger, are asking

THE Belgian Parliament's Socialist majority opened a debate in advance of a crucial confidence vote today on the installation of Belgium's first cruise missiles.

Reuter.

ing for \$1.5 billion to build an additional 21 MX missiles this financial year. In 1986, the Administration would like to build a further 48 (1 the weapons which are being used to modernise the land-based element of the US strategic nuclear deterrent.

After the vote in the Armed Services Committee, the MX decision will move to the floor of the Senate later today. President Reagan is expected to travel to Capitol Hill to make a last-minute appeal before senators vote.

Some Democrats have already gone over to the President's side. "I wouldn't be at all surprised to see the Congress give the green light to some level of MX money," Senator Lloyd Bentsen said.

However, Senator Gary Hart, a long-term opponent of the MX, has already gathered 14 names for a letter which urges a "No" vote and brands the missile a "folly."

The first votes, which will focus on the military need for the missile, will not provide the final answer to its fate. It must also go through a parallel appropriations process in the Senate. The first vote on this is expected tomorrow.

At the same time, the House Armed Services panel is expected to take the issue up on Wednesday as well. The outcome is uncertain in the Democratic-controlled House, despite the support of the committee's chairman, Representative Les Aspin.

The Byzantine legislative process will continue on Thursday, when the full Senate is due to vote the money for building the missile, which, if constructed, will mean that President Reagan has managed to put 42 of the weapons into service. The MX debate will then move back to the House early next week, for what could be final approval.

## Election confirms rightwing strength

From Campbell Page

IN PARIS Two-round local elections on March 10 and 17 confirmed the strength of the Opposition which secured control of 10 departments, assemblies previously in the hands of the left.

These victories also transferred power to the right in three regions, Aquitaine, Picardy, and Poitou-Charentes. Out of 95 metropolitan departments, 69 are now controlled by the right, while 26 remain in the possession of the left.

The Socialists were, however, pleased to contain their losses and see a slight revival in their vote in the second round. Mr Lionel Jospin, the party secretary, said that there had been a better turnout by left-

Judgment of Paris, page 21

wing voters and proper cooperation between leftwing parties in the second round. He also stressed the fact that in the elections had been successful — an apparent sign of approval of the Government's policy.

Mr Jean-Marie Le Pen, leader of the extreme right National Front, which won nearly 9 per cent in the first round but had only one candidate elected in Marseille on Sunday, criticised the parties of the conventional right, the RPR and UDF, for failing to cooperate with him and thus allowing the left to escape a more substantial defeat.

The RPR, UDF, and allied candidates won 49 per cent of the vote compared with the left's 41 per cent in the first round. Half of the national electorate was called to the polls. That result has important implications for next year's National Assembly elections and has focused attention on Socialist plans to introduce some form of proportional representation then.

The rightwing newspaper, Le Figaro, said yesterday that President Francois Mitterrand's hopes of constructing a new centre in French politics had crumbled.

The elections prove that the citizens have made their choice between liberalism and collectivism.

On the left, Le Matin urged President Mitterrand to amend the present system of voting.

## Spanish in fight for fish rights

From Derek Brown

IN BRUSSELS Foreign ministers of the EEC continued yesterday to skirt warily around the fisheries, over membership terms for Spain and Portugal.

The second day of their accession talks, like the first on Sunday, was devoted to an apparently endless series of bilateral meetings with one another and with the Spanish and Portuguese ministers. The latter are waiting more or less patiently to learn precisely what kind of subscription the Community intends to charge if they join, as planned, on January 1 next year.

Yesterday evening, 30 hours after they began in Brussels, the ministers finally got together in plenary session. Still at the top of their list of problems is that of access to Community waters for the large Spanish fishing fleet.

The bilateral contacts yesterday included a sharp exchange between the Spanish Foreign Minister, Mr Fernando Moran, and the Irish Foreign Minister, Mr Jim O'Keefe, over the rights in the so-called Irish Box.

This is a swathe of ocean all round Ireland where fishing is a present restriction to Community nations. An inner band up to 12 miles from the coast is reserved to Irish vessels, with limited access to British, French, and Dutch fishermen.

Spain is outraged by a proposal that even after accession its fleet will be excluded from the box. Mr Moran told the Irish minister yesterday that the Irish attitude amounted to "an unfriendly act" — which in diplomatic terms is extremely strong language.

Last night, as the session neared the halfway stage, it was far from clear whether ministers truly intended to agree on a substantive negotiation. Officials were gloomily preparing for two more days of grueling technical discussions, with the possibility of at least one all-night session.

**Record stamp** A RARE 19th century German stamp printed on the wrong colour paper has been sold in an auction in Wiesbaden for 2.3 million marks (\$882,250) to an anonymous US collector.

**Cocaine haul** US authorities in San Diego said yesterday that they had arrested ringleaders in a cocaine smuggling operation believed to be responsible for 20 per cent to 25 per cent of all cocaine entering the US each year. — AP.

**Envoy missing** A SOVIET diplomat, Mr Igor Gezha, has been missing since he went jogging in a New Delhi park on Sunday morning. Indian police said yesterday that they had no evidence of foul play. — AP.

Gorbachev starts where Andropov left off

## Pravda calls all good men to aid of party

CRITICISM of senior Communist Party officials by the rank and file, so long discouraged in the Soviet Union, is now being exhorted by Pravda follow-

ing the accession of Mr Mikhail Gorbachev to the top party post. If local party leaders do not listen to the critics, the paper says, strict measures should be taken.

From Martin Walker

in Moscow

In the first statement on internal Communist Party policy since Mr Mikhail Gorbachev was elected General Secretary last week, rank and file party members, and even non-members of the party, have been encouraged to criticise senior party officials.

The statement, which appeared on a front page editorial in Pravda yesterday, said: "We must arrange things so that all local leaders are controlled from the rank and file below, as well as from above. If the local party leaders do not listen to the criticism, strict measures will be needed."

"When letters of complaint are received from party members or from non-party members, every such letter must be given more careful attention and proper action must be taken. The practice of taking no action, or of fobbing off replies must be stopped."

The theme of party unity was struck by the Foreign Minister, Mr Andrei Gromyko, in his speech nominating Mr Gorbachev for the General Secretaryship. The speech, which became available in a limited edition from the state publishing house yesterday, said that enemies in the West were constantly "trying to find cracks in the unity of the Soviet leadership, and hoping to see differences there."

Although some Western com-

mentators in Moscow were suggesting yesterday that this implied divisions within the Soviet Communist party, and amounted to an appeal by Mr Gromyko on behalf of the old guard for a reconciliation with the reforming group around Mr Gorbachev, the text of Mr Gromyko's speech hardly supports such a fanciful reading.

It was an appeal for party unity against hostile forces in the West.

Mr Gorbachev's reply stressed the continuity of policy from the last party congress and through the various

MR MIKHAIL Gorbachev is considering a possible visit to the United Nations this year, a UN spokesman said yesterday. — Reuter.

plenums of the Central Committee in whose decisions both Mr Andropov and Mr Gorbachev were directly involved. Behind this policy, all the current Politburo had united and they continue to support it, he said, before moving on to talk of the need for increasing party discipline, and the party's duty to set a moral lead to the rest of the population.

In relation to the appeal for criticism in Pravda, yesterday quoted with approval an administrative purge that took place earlier this month in the southern republic of Georgia. Almost the whole of the Georgian managerial and economic elite have been monitored and assessed by their own subordinates, and the results were published at the plenum of the central committee of the party, in Georgia.

The assessment covered 1,045 party trade union, young Communist, and Soviet officials, and a further 4,520 directors of factories, institutes, and industrial groups. Although most officials were apparently given a clean sheet, 512 of them were "subjected to serious, direct criticism and ordered to change their style of work, and another 328 either received formal party warnings, or now face the loss of their privileged posts."

The official report of the Georgian plenums said "there have been instances in which the principles behind the selection and promotion of party cadres have been violated. Leading posts were given to people on the basis of personal contacts, to relatives, or from motives of pure self-interest."

This latter phrase, which clearly implies that open bribery has been securing promotions within party ranks, is extremely serious because the traditional laxity of party discipline and the corruption in the Georgians was supposed to have been cleared up 10 years ago when Mr Eduard Shevardnadze was appointed local party chief after his predecessor was dismissed for open corruption.

Mr Viktor Karpov, has confirmed in a Soviet television interview that the gulf between the superpowers over space weapons has not narrowed. Mr Karpov complained that the US was already backing

the Star Wars speech last week by Sir Geoffrey Howe. However, he did observe that in general "our consultative procedures have worked well within the alliance in the past, and they have worked well in the run-up to the Geneva talks which began a week ago, and I am confident they will do so in the future."

Lord Carrington put his main emphasis on what he called "the need to broaden the consensus" within the North Atlantic community in strategy planning.

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The basic problem is lack of trust between East and West, which is why the arms race goes on. I would hope that we will in years to come be able to look back on 1985 as the year in which the basis for a substantial improvement in the political and security relationship between East and West.

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150 من الامل

# WHEN SIR STAMFORD RAFFLES LANDED IN SINGAPORE THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WAS ALL IN FAVOUR OF FREE TRADE. NOW GOH MUI JONG WANTS TO LAND IN MANCHESTER, IS THE FEELING DIFFERENT?

When Sir Stamford Raffles founded Singapore, the British Government was keen to trade freely anywhere in the world.

The same philosophy has been adopted by the present British Government. And it is very much Singapore Airlines' standpoint as it argues a case for Manchester services.

## The story so far

The existing Air Services Agreement between the United Kingdom and Singapore does not lay down the number of services to be operated.

It leaves the airlines themselves to decide how many services to provide, in the light of their own commercial judgement. But the British Government has imposed restrictions on us. We are only allowed to operate one service a day into Heathrow.

In February 1983 and again in September 1984, Singapore Airlines applied to start a new route to Manchester. The Department of Transport agreed to this, but only on condition that SIA's services to Heathrow were reduced.

The British Government knows just as other airlines know, that anything less than a daily service on this increasingly popular route will not make commercial sense. So the Government's response is tantamount to a 'No' to Manchester.

## Why has the Government said 'No'?

1. Does it think there is insufficient traffic to justify extra services?

Since 1976, when daily frequencies with B747s began, passenger traffic has grown from 173,000 to over 300,000 - up 73%. In the same period cargo has grown 145%. Yet, there has been no increase in either BA's or SIA's services during this period.

2. Could it be that it doubts our commercial judgement? Is it worried that we will lose money?

Our track record speaks for itself. Furthermore, Mr Spicer, the Aviation Minister, has said recently that airlines should be encouraged to back their own commercial judgement. This is precisely what we want to do.

3. Does the Government think SIA has an unfair advantage?

SIA has never received a single dollar in subsidy. This has been acknowledged in Parliament by Mr Spicer himself.

4. Does the Government want to protect British Airways?

Lord King himself has always said



that BA welcomes competition. We ourselves would be happy for a British airline to compete with us on the route.

## Is it commercially viable to serve Manchester?

1. Manchester is an International Gateway Airport. It serves 20 million people in an area that supports 60% of the UK's manufacturing industry.

2. Manchester Airport Authority estimates that in the first year there would be 19,000 outbound passengers to Singapore, and a further 19,000 going beyond. There would be considerable inbound traffic as well.

3. SIA does not start new services unless it is totally satisfied that they are commercially viable.

4. That is why the company has made a profit in every single year since it started in 1972. It is now one of the world's largest international airlines, although it comes from a country the size of the Isle of Wight.

## How does this fit in with the Government's position?

The recent white paper on Airline Competition Policy declared 'the barriers to new services and airlines who can provide a safe and reliable service should be low... Only competition will ensure the flow of innovative ideas, and new management and marketing methods.'

Surely, what we are doing is exactly what Mrs Thatcher would applaud.

## Manchester is keen to welcome us.

Britain is Singapore's largest trading partner in Europe. For all the benefits of international trade, increased employment and tourism, the Manchester Airport Authority is keen to welcome us. And certainly it would ease congestion at Heathrow.

People in the North will also appreciate the gentle grace and style of Singapore Girls like Goh Mui Jong who have given us the kind of inflight service that even other airlines talk about.

For all of these reasons, Singapore Airlines politely and respectfully asks Mr Nicholas Ridley to change his mind.



Karami says split could have forced President to resign

## Beirut rebels 'close to an agreement' with Gemayel

Beirut: Rebel Lebanese Christian militiamen are close to a peaceful resolution of their conflict with President Amin Gemayel, a rebel-controlled radio station said yesterday.

The announcement came as life in Christian east Beirut returned to normal for the first time in a week, with schools and shops reopening in response to a call from the rebels whose militiamen control the city's Christian sector.

The Christian Phalangist party's radio station, Voice of Lebanon, taken over by the rebels at the start of their revolt against Mr Gemayel last Tuesday, said intense overnight talks had produced the basis for agreement.

It said a three-man committee set up last week after a crisis meeting of leaders from

ISRAEL is determined to withdraw from Lebanon and defend its northern frontiers and villages from our own land," the Prime Minister, Mr Peres, told an international conference of volunteers who help Israel yesterday. He denied that there was pressure on the Government to withdraw, saying: "from the very beginning we did not want to remain on soil that does not belong to us.—AP.

a broad cross-section of Lebanon's Christian community had hammered out the tentative agreement during the night.

The committee, which includes representatives of both Mr Gemayel and the rebels as well as an impartial delegate, held the talks with Mr Gemayel, Phalangist party chiefs who back him and leaders of the rebels, the radio said.

As a result of these meetings it is possible to reach what may be considered a basis for agreement," it added.

However, the Prime Minister, Mr Rashid Karami, warned yesterday that the military might force Mr Gemayel to step down, and could rekindle the civil war. In a broadcast statement Mr Karami, a Muslim, said the military led by the Phalangist Samir Geagea was aimed at partitioning Lebanon into sectarian mini-states.

As he spoke, police said pro-Geagea militiamen clashed with Muslim fighters on the outskirts of Sidon — the first such Christian-Muslim clash since the rebellion began.

The rebels have demanded establishment of a democratic

cally-elected "Christian National Council" that would remove exclusive control of political decision-making from the Christian community from Mr Gemayel and the Phalangist party.

The rebels, radical leaders of the Lebanese Forces militia, seized control of Christian regions last week, saying that they disagreed with Mr Gemayel's Syrian-backed policy line to obtain reconciliation with Lebanon's Muslims.

Many Christians in east Beirut have voiced wholehearted approval of last week's uprising. People interviewed at random all accused President Gemayel of conceding too much to Muslims and Syria, although they did not want his removal from office.

"We were very afraid of union with Syria like we think the Syrians want, and that the whole country would become Muslim," a 28-year-old bank clerk said. "The uprising blocked the way down this road... people are very satisfied. The Christians have never been so unified."

Some Christians spoke of deepening cultural differences with Lebanon's Muslim majority. They cited the chairman of the young officers in the Lebanese Forces militia who sparked off the almost bloodless rebellion last Tuesday.

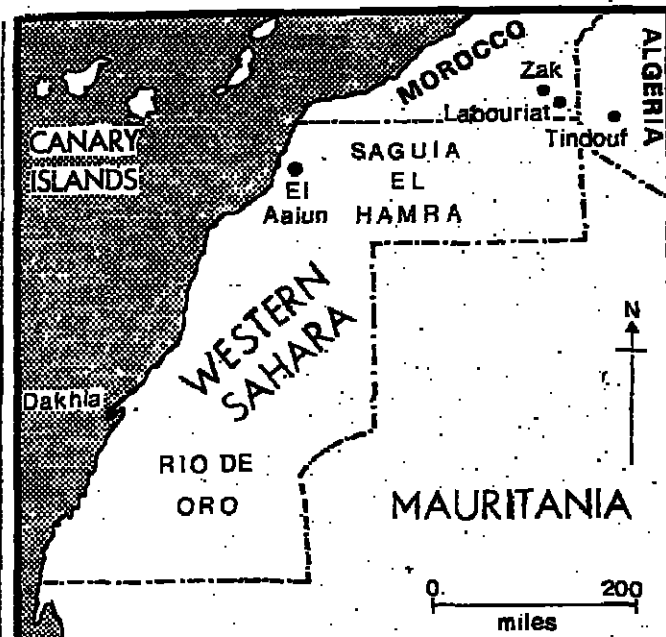
Other officers and Christian politicians quickly joined the movement for a new system of representation for the Christians in inter-communal and international negotiations.

President Gemayel and the Phalangist party, founded by his father in 1936, have monopolised Christian decision-making since the killing of Amin's younger brother, Bashir, in 1982.

A 70-year-old doctor expressed generally held feelings in this way: "Gemayel made a mistake and has been going the wrong way for the last two years. He's a good type but the way he acts makes him practically a Muslim. Somebody has to speak for us."

Mr Gemayel's perceived concessions to the Muslims are the cause of a balance of power in the political system which was set up by France in 1943 to give Christians dominance in government.

A government official, echoing common prejudices, said the concessions to the Christians are strong, healthy and openhearted. "The Muslims are weak, cowardly and uneducated. We built this country and it's ours," he said. —Reuter.



King Hassan, of Morocco, reviews his frontline troops in El Aaiun, in the Western Sahara. They form part of the 11,000-strong army opposing Polisario, which is fighting for a separate state in the former Spanish colony

## Morocco to spend \$1bn on arms in Sahara

El Aaiun, Western Sahara: King Hassan of Morocco has announced a plan to spend \$1 billion on arms over the next five years to equip the Moroccan armed forces for a long struggle against Algerian-backed Polisario guerrillas.

The King, making his first visit to this former Spanish colony where Polisario has been fighting for independence for nine years, said that the war could drag on for years.

"We must modernise our

army and prepare ourselves (because) we must expect this situation to last a long time," he said.

"We must have a billion dollars, neither more nor less, spread over five years. Then land, sea, and air units of the Royal Armed Forces will be able to follow the technological evolution and demands of the twenty-first century," he said.

The armed forces were now

using equipment which was more than 10 years old, he said. "We must now think of ways of financing and modernising our army."

In his speech to Western Sahara's elected consultative assembly, the King also announced plans to develop the desert territory's phosphate, iron ore, and oil deposits and to finance arms spending.

Moroccan officials say that late last year Polisario took

delivery of large quantities of Soviet-made weapons, including advanced BMP-1 armoured vehicles, eight of which were captured intact near the Algerian border last October.

The guerrillas also have Soviet-made anti-aircraft missiles with which they have shot down a Moroccan Mirage F-1 fighter and two unarmed civilian planes from Belgium and West Germany over the Western Sahara this year.

The King told news con-

ference before beginning his tour of the mines were so sophisticated they could not be operated by Polisario, but had to be used by others.

The King also announced the discovery of iron ore deposits in the inland town of Smara which he said were "far richer than the Tindouf deposits" in Algeria.

The Tindouf deposits at Gara Jbellet, 275 miles east of Smara, are said to be among the largest in Africa.—Reuter.

## SA budget seeks reduction in inflation and public spending

From Patrick Laurence in Johannesburg

South Africa's new Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, yesterday introduced a budget aimed at reducing government spending and curbing inflation.

Contrary to last-minute speculation, Mr Du Plessis' budget included an increase in general sales tax (GST) from 10 to 12 per cent on all items except selected primary foods, which retain their total exemption from GST. The increased GST is only the latest since its introduction as a revenue-raising device in the late 1970s.

The increased GST follows sharp increases in the price of petrol, railway, and airline tariffs, and postage costs, all of which have contributed to rising prices generally. Mr Du Plessis, however, appears to have heeded warnings that to abolish the exemption of staple foods would further fuel unrest in black townships.

Further increases in revenue will be derived from an increase in the surcharge on personal income tax from 5 to 7 per cent, an increase in the surcharge on gold and diamond mines from 20 to 25 per cent, and a general surcharge of 15 per cent on all remaining mines.

Mr Du Plessis announced new tax tables yesterday which will come into operation on July 1. The tables raise the limits at which the maximum tax rate of 50 per cent comes into effect from Rand 40,000 to Rand 60,000 (\$20,000 to \$30,000). The new tables, however, offer some relief to the less wealthy in the form of higher rebates for elderly people and for medical expenses.

Expenditure on defence is to increase to Rand 4,274 million (\$2,137 million). Mr Du Plessis defended the increase as small in the circumstances in which South Africa found itself.

"The notion prevalent in certain circles that defence expenditure is claiming an ever growing proportion of the budget is simply not true, since its share has hovered around 15 and 16 per cent of total state expenditure for many years now," Mr Du Plessis said.

Increased expenditure on defence had to be balanced against a sharp rise of nearly 20 per cent on education spending in line with the Government's commitment to strive for equal education opportunities for all.

Total spending of just under Rand 31 million (\$15.5 million) represented an increase of 11.4 per cent on last year's budget, which is well below the present inflation rate, Mr Du Plessis said. After seven

months of hard negotiating by the Treasury, government departments had reduced expenditure estimates from Rand 34 million to just under Rand 31 million, he added.

A body representing journalists all over the world yesterday urged efforts to save the Rand Daily Mail, the leading anti-apartheid newspaper, from closure.

The International Federation of Journalists, in Brussels, which has 100,000 members, proposed a special foundation to rescue the loss-making Mail, which was founded in 1902.

Plans by the owners, South African Associated Newspapers, to close the Mail on April 30 would damage freedom of the press and expression in South Africa, a federation statement said.

"For 83 years that newspaper has been the leading and most authoritative voice of the people in South Africa. It has been a pillar of civil liberties and democratic values in South Africa. If the Rand Daily Mail is closed now, those who work for and hope for change will have an even harder time than now."

Liberal forces' inside and outside South Africa should rally to save the newspaper if SAAN and its majority shareholders, Anglo-American Corporation, failed to reverse their closure decision. —Reuter.

From our Correspondent in Johannesburg

Lesotho paramilitary forces killed six insurgents of the Lesotho Liberation Army in a clash last week near Quthus Neck on the Lesotho-Transkei border. Mr Desmond Sisishe, Minister of Information and Broadcasting, said yesterday.

Mr Sisishe was responding to reports from South Africa and from South African exile sources in Britain that the Lesotho security forces had killed six South African refugees living in Lesotho.

He repudiated these reports, suggesting that the clash between the Lesotho government and rebel forces had become confused with a bar fight on the outskirts of the Lesotho capital of Maseru, in which a purported African National Congress exile, Mr Samson Zwindi, allegedly killed a member of the Lesotho paramilitary forces. Private Sekunde Nplamelle.

Mr Zwindi appeared in court yesterday in a preliminary examination into the alleged murder. He was not asked to plead and was remanded in custody.

In another incident at the weekend, unidentified assailants fired bullets into the home of another ANC exile, Mr Jafeta Ndlovu. A hail of bullets "was fired through a window, but Mr Ndlovu, his

wife, and children escaped unharmed.

Spent AK-47 rifle bullets were found near the Ndlovu home. ANC insurgents are usually armed with AK-47s, but most armies in southern Africa have AK-47s of their own.

These weapons, which were either bought or captured, are sometimes used in political assassination attempts to camouflage the identity of the attackers.

Registration of voters in Lesotho's first general election since the abandoned election of January, 1970, Mr Sisishe was confident yesterday that the election would be held before the end of June.

The atmosphere has been tense after the murder of a member of the ruling Lesotho National Party by LLA rebels at the beginning of the year and the arming of some pro-government men for self-defence.

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## Nyerere bridges protocol gap

By Patrick Keall, Diplomatic Correspondent

PRESIDENT Julius Nyerere of Tanzania took the unusual step of crossing the river to Lambeth Palace on the first day of his London visit to call on the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, instead of receiving him at his hotel, according to strict diplomatic protocol.

Dr Nyerere is here for four days as the guest of the Government, to take his farewell of the Queen in view of his coming departure from his political office as head of state.

He played a vital backstage role in the recent negotiations for the release of the four British hostages in Libya, responding to an urgent request for help from Dr Runcie, to facilitate the embassy, Mr Tony Wedderburn, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to negotiate with Colonel Gaddafi.

Dr Runcie had planned to attend upon the Tanzanian President to thank him for this, but instead was greeted by a smiling Dr Nyerere coming up the drive yesterday afternoon at Lambeth, interested to talk about African and world affairs, and also to discuss the progress of the historic peace talks.

The programme of the visit includes a lunch at Downing Street tomorrow, arranged by Mrs Thatcher, and lunch at Buckingham Palace today.

Dr Nyerere's interest in the problems of economic development is strongly underlined by three of the events during the week. He asked to call at the Overseas Development Administration on his first day, and today will see experts at the Commonwealth Development Corporation.

His final day, Thursday, is to be wholly devoted to detailed consultations with the University of Reading, which specialises in agricultural studies.

He will also see Mr Kinross and other Opposition members and the Lord Mayor of London, who is taking him to his residence at Mansion House.

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## Shi'ite village feels Israel's 'iron fist'

Qasbiyah Bridge, Lebanon: An Israeli mechanised unit searched the homes of villagers, and blew up a house belonging to a guerrilla suspect's family, in southern Lebanon yesterday, UN officials said.

The six-hour operation took place in Maroub, about six miles south-east of this Israeli front line position on the Litani river, where soldiers were constructing a new position after repeated guerrilla attacks in recent weeks.

In the eastern sector, Israeli soldiers started dismantling equipment and buildings on Jebel Barouk, a strategic mountain overlooking Syrian army positions in the Bekaa valley, in preparation for the second stage of a troop withdrawal.

A UN spokesman, Mr Timur Goksel, said that about 150 Israeli soldiers entered the Shi'ite village of Maroub early yesterday and rounded up about 100 men for questioning in a village school.

"They searched most of the houses and used small explosives to blow open the door of

the school," he said. Israeli soldiers told French peacekeepers they were looking for the director of the school, and when they did not find him they destroyed his father's house.

Mr Nabih Berri, the leader of Lebanon's largest Shi'ite militia, said yesterday that he would help to seek the release of the kidnapped American journalist, Mr Terry Anderson, but he could not make any promises that his efforts would succeed.

"We are working on it and we will try to do something," Mr Berri said when asked at a news conference about Mr Anderson, the Chief Middle East correspondent of the Associated Press, who was kidnapped in a street in Muslim West Beirut on Saturday.

There has been no confirmation of Mr Anderson's whereabouts since. The Jihad Islami (Islamic Holy War) group, believed to be made up of fundamentalist Shi'ite Muslims, is a village school, claimed kidnapping and the abduction of two Britons last week. —AP.

## Peacemakers go to the aid of Saddam

From Kathryn Davies in Cairo

In the latest development in the Gulf war, President Hosni Mubarak and King Hussein of Jordan flew unexpectedly to Baghdad yesterday in a gesture of support for President Saddam Hussein of Iraq.

Egypt and Iraq do not have formal diplomatic ties. It was in Baghdad in 1979 that the majority of Arab states voted to expel Egypt from the Arab League as a reprisal for its peace treaty with Israel.

However, since the beginning of the Iraq-Iran war in September, 1980, Egypt has supplied the Iraqis with more than \$1 billion worth of ammunition and spare parts, as well as an unspecified number of "military advisers" and "volunteers" to serve in the Iraqi

the shipment of military supplies through the port of Agaba and sending troops to fight with the Iraqi army.

President Mubarak flew to Amman yesterday to acquaint the Jordanian monarch with the results of his tour last week of the US and some Western European capitals, including London.

The two leaders were apparently sufficiently alarmed by the escalation of the Gulf war, and the real possibility of an "arms of production" and consumer durables in short supply will be allowed to sell them wholesale.

The rapid spread of high-level corruption in recent months has clearly alarmed Mr Deng's supporters who are concerned that it will give ammunition to radicals opposed to the economic reforms and the whole idea of opening China to the outside world.—Reuter.

## China puts curbs on speculation

PEKING: China has announced plans to crack down on a thriving black market in foreign currency and growing speculation in key raw materials and luxury goods.

A government circular published in the People's Daily yesterday said foreign currency may circulate only in state-approved areas, hotels and shops. Organisations or individuals pursuing illegal activities would face severe penalties and profits would be confiscated.

This was the latest in a long series of measures announced in recent days to try to limit the adverse effects of Mr Deng Xiaoping's economic liberalisation measures.

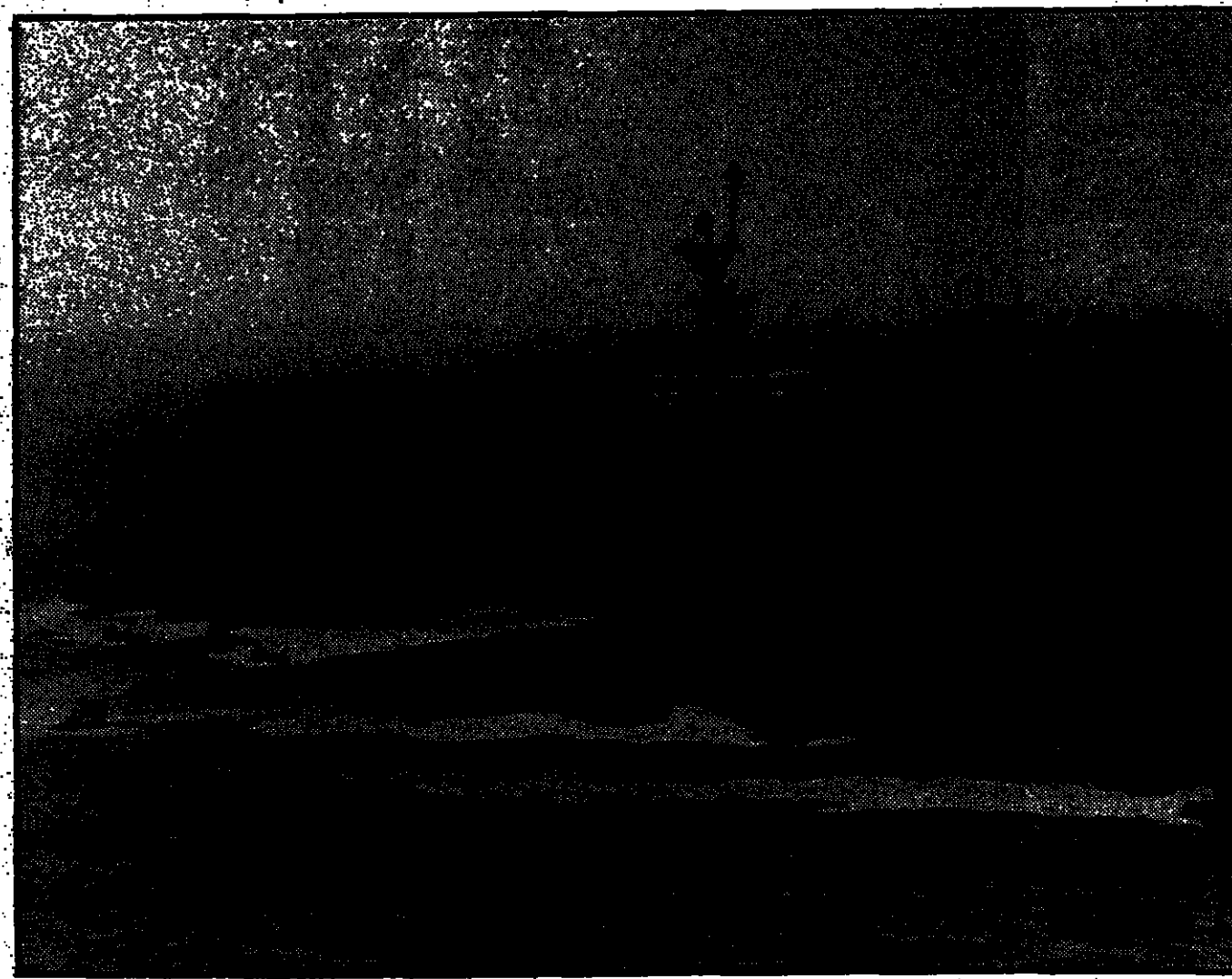
At the weekend, the Government issued strict new guidelines to halt unauthorised price rises following last year's decision to end artificial price controls.

The State Council circular on unauthorised financial transactions bans abusive use and exchange of foreign currencies and of the foreign exchange certificates issued by the Bank of China.

The China Daily said organisations and individuals had been caught trafficking in state purchase permits for these goods, while fake contracts and receipts abounded. Goods often changed hands many times, each time for a higher sum, without once leaving the warehouse, it added.

In future, only state marketing departments and enterprises turning out "means of production" and consumer durables in short supply will be allowed to sell them wholesale.

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PAX AMERICANA: US and South Korean amphibious units conduct exercises off the south-east coast of Korea, part of the "Team Spirit 85" war games by which the US and its allies hope to achieve military cohesion

## Investigators unearth Bhopal gas storage tank

Bhopal: Investigators of the world's worst industrial disaster have uncovered the steel tank from which poisonous gas leaked last December, killing 2,800 people, police said yesterday.

Excavation work began last week, and the tank has been freed of its casing of concrete, sand, and charcoal.

On December 3, methyl isocyanate gas leaked from the tank at a pesticides factory of the Indian subsidiary of the US Union Carbide company. About 125,000 people were injured. Police said the officials

of India's Central Bureau of Investigation were exploring ways of opening the tank to establish how the leak occurred.

Scientists have said that entry of water into the tank may have set off a violent chemical reaction, forcing liquid methyl isocyanate stored there to burst through a safety valve in gas form. They have said that the tank, partly buried below ground, was now likely to contain a plastic sludge that could yield clues as to how the tragedy occurred.

Police cordoned off the pesticides plant as workers broke through the concrete casing to expose the blackened exterior of the tank. Its steel walls had buckled, apparently under pressure when the gas escaped.

Three broad steel rings secured the tank to its concrete base. Alongside was a refrigeration plant designed to keep the highly-volatile methyl isocyanate cool.

In New Delhi, the Agriculture Minister, Mr Buta Singh, told Parliament yesterday that the Bhopal leak had caused

fish to become anaemic, stunted tree growth and reduced milk production from animals.

The Government is undecided what action to take against Union Carbide. Mr V. Patil, the Minister of Chemicals and Fertilisers, told Parliament that India could file suit in India or in the United States, or agree to an out-of-court settlement.

"We have not decided which of these to do. Any decision we take will be in the best interests of the victims," he said.

Mr Patil was speaking during the passage of a bill giving the Government exclusive right to present victims of the disaster in law suits for compensation.

Earlier this month, Mr H.R. Bhargava, the Minister of State for Law, said that India would soon file suit, on behalf of all the victims, in the US.

Mr Patil said the arrangements for suit had been made to file in the confidence in American courts, that they would do full justice to the victims," he added.—Reuter.

## Poisoners' new threat

Tokyo: The confectionery poisoners who have baffled Japan's police and cost the manufacturers billions of yen have marked the first anniversary of their appearance by threatening to do something "big".

The threat was made in a letter, one of a series of cryptic, sages, some cryptic, others mocking, which the elusive gang has sent to companies and the press since kidnapping the head of a firm of sweet makers a year ago.

"The man with 21 faces," as the gang calls itself, after a 1930s mystery novel, has since then hounded confectioners and embarrassed the police.

Five big food makers have received letters from the gang demanding money, backed up by the threat of poisonous attacks — that it will poison the firm's products and replace them on supermarket shelves.

The latest letter, found at the gang's cryptic style, "We are going to do something big by summer," Kyodo news agency quoted it as saying.

Despairing police chiefs have sent thousands of men to check sweet shops or make house-to-house inquiries.

Threatened companies have seen sales and profits slump and their share prices tumble. Some have laid off staff or withdrawn their goods from shops. They all say they have refused to meet the gang's demand.—Reuter.



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# THE DAY IN POLITICS

## Farm price freeze package 'too little'

### THE EEC

By Alan Travis  
The Government yesterday gave a qualified welcome to European Commission proposals to freeze all farm prices this year, but warned that the package did not go far enough in dealing with problems in cereals and milk production.

Mr Michael Jopling, the Minister for Agriculture, told the Commons yesterday that progress had been made in 1984 in dealing with problems in cereals and milk production. He said the Government was committed to a policy of "timorous in practice". He said there had been sharp increases in EEC agricultural surpluses, with rises of 168 per cent for barley and 60 per cent in the amount of wheat held in intervention stores in the United Kingdom.

The Council of Ministers, which will take the final decision on the current round of EEC price-fixing negotiations, is already under pressure to severely modify the commission's proposals. Last week a consultative vote in the European Parliament narrowly called for a 3.6 per cent increase in the average level of farm prices this year.

The European Commission has put forward a programme that includes a freeze on farm prices in 1985/86 and a cut of 3.6 per cent in cereal prices. It also recommended an increase in the target price of milk by 1.5 per cent.

Mr Jopling said the package had to be judged by four principal criteria in relation to the major problems that remained with the Common Agricultural Policy.



Mr John Patten

They were whether or not a realistic view of the market position in each sector was taken; whether proper account had been taken of the financial situation and the financial guidelines of the EEC; that all producers and all products must be treated on a competitive basis, and that there was proper policing to ensure that the policies were administered effectively.

Judged against these criteria I can give a qualified welcome to the commission's proposals this year. It is a recognition for the need to put the CAP on a sounder footing.

But he had minor criticisms in two particular areas — milk and cereals.

Mr Jopling stressed his opposition to the proposal to increase the target price for milk and said that even with the quota scheme, which had

been designed to cut surplus production, over-production was still about 13 million tonnes.

"I don't believe any price increase is at all justified. I shall press for a freeze and I must tell the House that some member states are already pressing for an increase greater than that proposed by the commission."

On cereals Mr Jopling said he wanted to see the maximum price reduction, 5 per cent, allowed under the EEC rules rather than the 3.6 per cent cut being proposed by the commission. But again he warned that some in the Council of Ministers had already indicated their reluctance to accept any price reduction at all.

Mr John said it was clear that both sides in the Commons were determined to rein back the EEC Commission on the particular issue of over-production. He said the immense EEC surpluses were continuing to grow and were placing a severe strain on storage facilities. In UK intervention stores in the last year stocks of wheat had risen by 80 per cent, stocks of barley by 168 per cent, stocks of rye by 198 per cent and stocks of beef by 69 per cent.

He complained that if the EEC response was to build more intervention stores then that was like tackling a crime wave simply by building more prisons.

He warned that, historically, the Council of Ministers had given price rises of 34 per cent on cereals to farmers what the Commission had proposed.

He suggested that if that was the outcome yet again it would be a total abdication of the responsibilities of ministers to the population of the EEC.

If these price measures failed to reduce the production of surpluses then other means would have to be sought to control them.

### TEACHERS

## Apology from PM over 'strike'

By our Political Staff  
The Prime Minister last night officially apologised over a mistaken attack last Thursday on teachers at a Warwickshire school for the handicapped who, she claimed, were acting disgracefully in taking industrial action.

In a written Commons answer, Mrs Thatcher said: "I am pleased to confirm that members of the NUT Exhall Grange School were not on strike last week. I am delighted that, unlike teachers at some other special schools where industrial action is taking place, they are continuing to carry out their difficult and demanding duties."

Mrs Thatcher said she very much regretted any embarrassment or offence to the teachers at the school which may have followed her statement last Thursday.

"The misunderstanding arose because publicity material from the National Union of Teachers was in error. It was Exhall School which was affected; Exhall Grange School was not. Both schools are in Warwickshire."

At the weekend Sir Keith Joseph, the Education Secretary, said the Department of Education took responsibility for wrongly briefing Mrs Thatcher with the mistaken information which she used during Prime Minister's question time last Thursday.

As well as her apology yesterday the Prime Minister has already written to the teachers at Exhall Grange School explaining the error.

## NHS drug profit margins move

### DRUG PRICES

By our Political Staff  
FURTHER attempts to reduce the price of drugs sold to the National Health Service by British drug companies are being made by the Department of Health with a review of the system which helps to fix the industry's profit margins.

The Permanent Secretary to the Department of Health and Social Security, Sir Kenneth Stone, told the Commons Public Accounts Committee last night that his department was reviewing the pharmaceutical price regulation scheme (PTBS).

Sir Kenneth said the present system was "a very considerable success story" and he discounted the possibility of a national corporation operating more efficiently to buy drugs on the world market. He felt that this could have a serious impact on the UK pharmaceutical industry.

It is understood that ministers ordered the review of the system, comparing it with monopoly drug buying schemes abroad in the hope of achieving further savings on the NHS drugs bill.

The department has recently reached an agreement with the drug companies to reduce their return on capital target from 21 per cent. It is believed the new agreement allows a return on average of about 17 per cent, but Sir Kenneth refused to give the figure in the public session of the committee because he said the industry had argued that

it could affect their stock market quotations. This argument was rejected as "spurious" by Sir Dale Campbell-Savours (Lab, Workington), who pointed out that the Government's decision to limit the drugs which doctors can prescribe on the NHS would have a greater impact on the profitability of some firms.

Sir Kenneth also refused to be drawn on questions from Tory MPs about the effects on the companies of the limited drugs list, which was due to be approved by the Commons last night.

He said many allegations in the film were "vague and unspecific" but it seemed to him they should be investigated and that is what is happening.

Questioned by Sir John Morris, the Shadow Attorney General, to explain what ministerial consultations had taken place, Sir Michael Havers replied that he had only consulted "about the implications of doing anything that might amount to confirmation or denial that any particular interception had taken place."

The security implications of adverting evidence about interceptions had also been discussed. "I did not ask their views on any other aspect of the case, and they did not proffer any such views. I consulted no other minister."

"You would be the first to appreciate that if there was any prosecution, even in respect of one interception, that would amount implicitly to confirmation of it," he told Sir Morris.

Mr Morris had expressed concern that Whitehall sources, including the press officer of No. 10 Downing Street, had given guidance on matters which were solely the responsibility of the Attorney General. He also asked for guidelines to be issued on the kind of prosecution that the Attorney General would authorise under the Official Secrets Act.

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## 'MPs must monitor phone taps'

### SURVEILLANCE

By Colin Brown  
The Shadow Home Secretary, Sir Gerald Kaufman, will lead Opposition demands to alter the Interception of Communications Bill to ensure that telephone tapping is monitored by a Commons Select Committee of MPs.

An amendment to this effect is being tabled for the committee stage of the bill, which is due to be taken on the floor of the House, probably next week.

The Junior Shadow Home Office Minister, Mr Clive Soley, said yesterday: "We want to see the Security Service answerable to this House. It is not sufficient to ensure that the Home Secretary oversees them."

The Opposition has already tabled 35 amendments which will be hotly contested following the allegations of excessive use of surveillance in breach of the guidelines in the recent Channel Four 20-20 Vision programme.

The amendments would remove one of the most contentious aspects of the bill — that telephone interceptions should be allowed if these are carried out to protect the "economic wellbeing" of the nation. Trade unions claim that



Sir Michael: 'Allegations vague and unspecific'

this could give the Government carte blanche to carry on tapping union leaders' telephones to find out their "bottom line" in disputes; they claim this happened under Labour during the Ford strike.

The Opposition are also insisting on tightening up the description of "subversive" to avoid it being applied loosely to groups who oppose the Government's policies.

The Opposition amendment says: "subversive" means "having in contemplation the overthrow of the Government by unlawful means."

Safeguards would also be introduced into the bill for journalists carrying out inquiries in the public interest. But the Government is likely to oppose the main amendment by the Opposition.

Meanwhile, the Home Affairs Select Committee will meet tomorrow to consider its draft report on the Special Branch.

Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney-General, told the Commons yesterday that he had consulted the Prime Minister, the Home Secretary, and Lord Whitelaw, the Lord President of the Council, before deciding on whether or not to prosecute over the allegations made in the Channel 4 film.

He said many allegations in the film were "vague and unspecific" but it seemed to him they should be investigated and that is what is happening.

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### DRUG ABUSE

## TV drive against heroin

THE real dangers of taking heroin are to be spelled out to teenagers in television advertisements in the second stage of a government campaign against misuse of the drug, the Health Minister, Mr John Patten, announced last night.

The television advertisements, which will start at the end of April and continue for about a year, will present the real consequences, mental, physical, social and financial, of taking heroin, he said in a Commons written answer.

The Government was worried that its campaign could

prove counter-productive by drawing attention to the abuse of heroin. But research showed that most young people were already aware of illegal drugs, particularly heroin. However, they were often misinformed of real dangers.

The Government intends to carry out a careful study of the effects of its campaign, which will be aimed at shocking teenagers, with a view to changing the advertisements if necessary. A total of about £2 million is being spent on the campaign and anti-drug initiatives during 1985-6.

tions and conclusions. Members of M15 and M16 were on that committee including the notorious Soviet agent Mr Kim Philby.

But Lady Young told Lord Gladwyn that access to the papers "is prior to those who need to see them for official purposes," and added: "My department has done its best to be helpful to you."

Lady Young told Lord Gladwyn that the 1949-50 committee papers were retained by the government Records Departments for longer than 30 years, because they related to intelligence and security matters.

### HOUSE OF LORDS

## Searcher left in dark

THE former chairman of the Foreign Office's Russia Committee—whose members included Kim Philby—attacked the Government in the Lords yesterday for preventing him looking up its recommendations more than 30 years after the event.

Lord Gladwyn, chairman in 1949-50, asked the Foreign Office Minister Baroness Young, at Question Time, if "searchers for truth" were expected to go to Moscow for the information.

He said it was "absurd that the chairman of what was the first successful planning body of the Foreign Office should not be allowed to refresh his memory as to its recommendations

### BRITISH RAIL

## Strike toll for BR

BRITISH Rail lost £240 million in freight revenue during the miners' strike, including £60 million through sympathy action by rail unions, the Junior Transport Minister, Mr David Mitchell, told the Commons yesterday.

Mr Mitchell said at question time that the £60 million loss was a problem for BR, which was running a commercial freight business. "The consequences will be felt by those within that business," he said.

"They have damaged themselves and there is nothing the taxpayer can or should do to bail them out of the responsibility that results from their own action."



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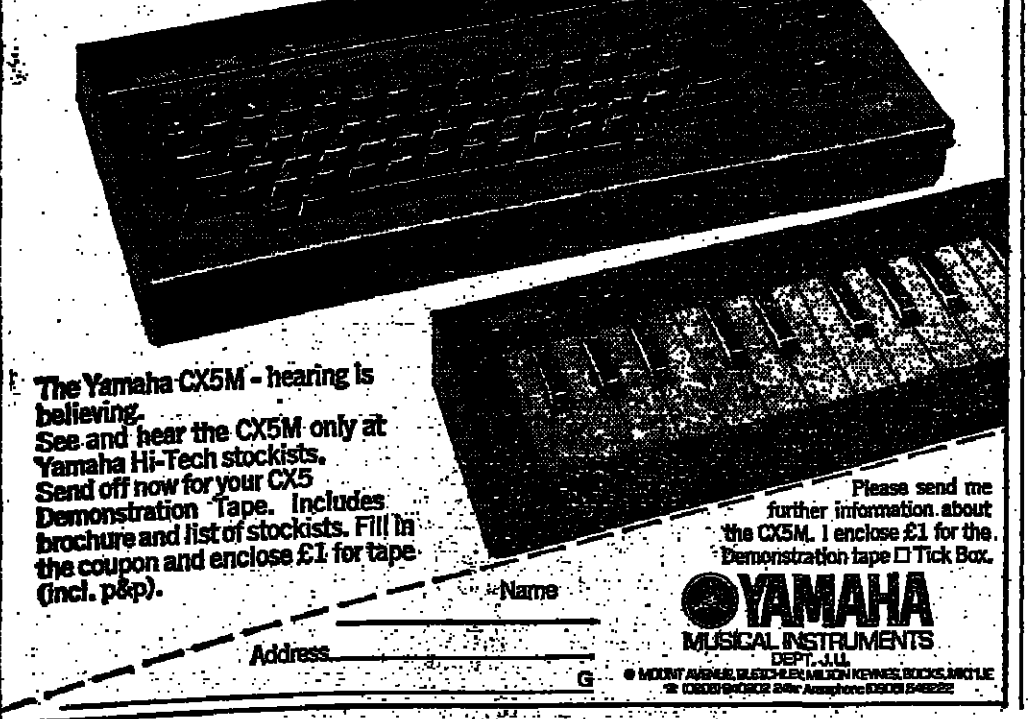
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Judy Chicago is in London with *The Dinner Party*, 'a reinterpretation of the Last Supper from the point of view of those who had done the cooking throughout history.' She talks to Waldemar Januszczak

## Look who's coming to dinner

IT IS 13 years since Judith Cohen changed her name to Judy Chicago and set off an artistic odyssey which now brings her to London as chairperson of *The Dinner Party*, her gigantic travelling tableau usually described as the greatest masterpiece of feminist art.

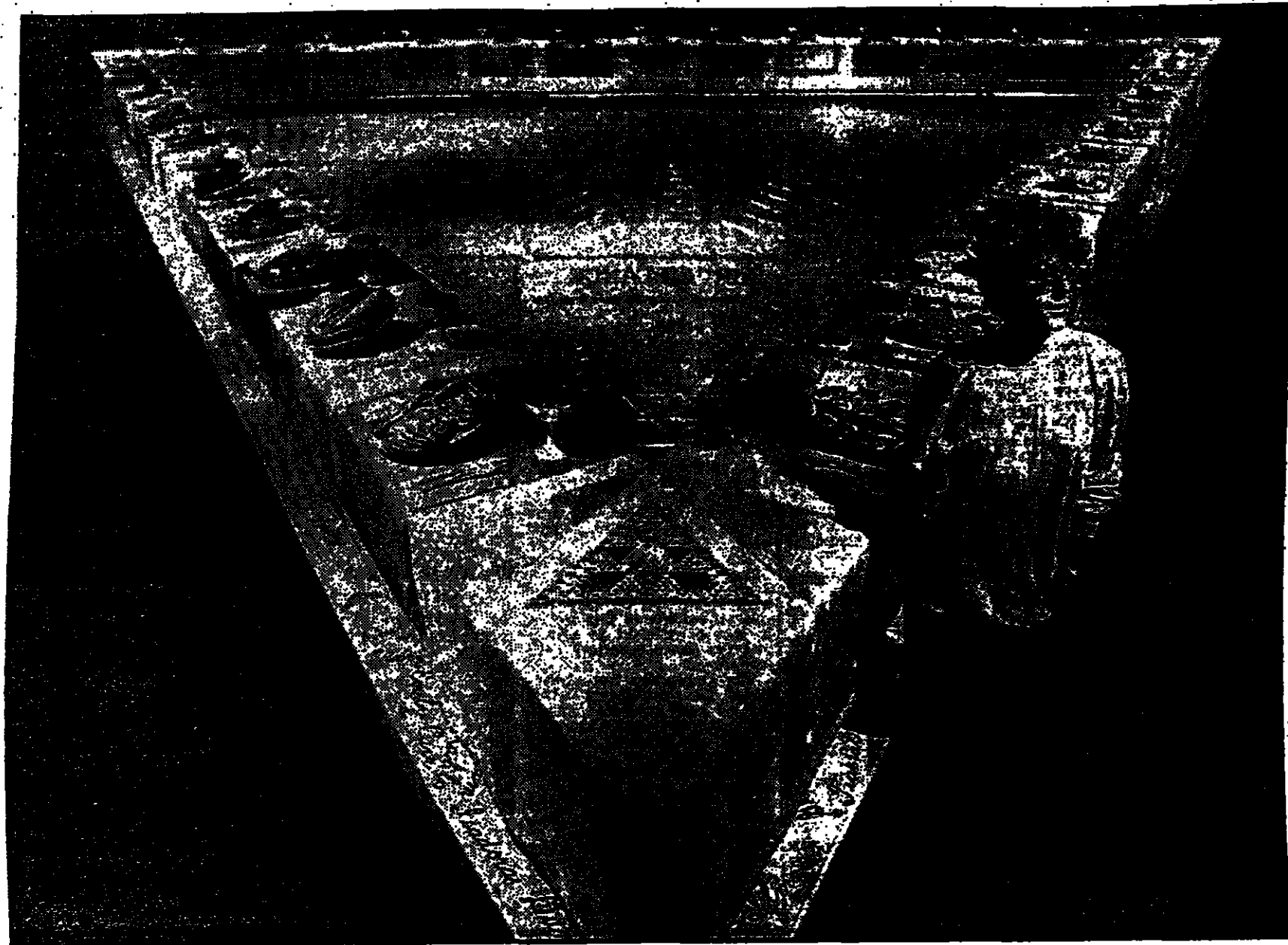
According to its maker, *The Dinner Party* is "a re-interpretation of the Last Supper from the point of view of those who had done the cooking throughout history." It consists of three banquet tables, laid out in a triangle, with places set for 39 eminent women guests, real and fabulous, from Virginia Woolf to Ishtar, the Great Goddess of Mesopotamia, from Elizabeth I to Ethel Smyth, from Boadicea to the Snake Goddess. On the floor between the tables, the names of 999 more women are remembered on ceramic plaques to complete what Germaine Greer describes as an anti-monumental monument.

But descriptions do not do *The Dinner Party* justice. In the flesh it is altogether larger and more ambitious than you expect, altogether moodier and more effective as an art work. In fact what Judy Chicago has created is a kind of travelling monument to the unknown woman, an atmospheric work of art which also feels like a shrine and which fills spectators with a kind of religious awe.

Even the way that *The Dinner Party* has been toured around the world makes it seem more like a sacred relic than a work of art. The sensation that you are taking part in an evangelical crusade is something you feel strongly — too strongly — from the moment you step into the converted warehouse in Islington in which the installation has been housed.

Everywhere you look there are the faces and names of those who helped to build *The Dinner Party* — carpenters, embroiderers, fund-raisers, potters, inevitably photographed with Judy Chicago herself, as if she is the guru, and these are her followers in some strange artistic cult, a rather creepy feeling which disappears when you meet her in the flesh.

"I'm an old-fashioned artist. My goals as an artist have always been the same, since I started going to art school. I was brought up in the Eastern European Jewish tradition where you learn from an early age about art and taste



Judy Chicago and her travelling tableau — picture by Roger Tooth

and beauty. I was never a closet artist. I believed in the power of art. I believed that art had a spiritual meaning. That's where I come from. I was ill-fitted for modernist, formalist doctrines. The combination of my values and my gender made me ill-fitted to it. And my commitment to honesty and truthfulness."

It is an honesty and truthfulness which she flaunts with an impressive lack of inhibition and which makes her autobiography genuinely harrowing reading. It is also

somehow a very American truthfulness which confronts you with your own reticence and seems distinctly showy at first. In the book she tells of her own struggles to cope with a life dotted with tragedy, the early death of her father, the suicide of her first husband and of her constantly frustrated attempts to be taken seriously in an art world dominated by men.

"I always wanted to be part of the art community. I always wanted to be in the stream of history. The trouble is I was always never very

good at submitting." Feminism provided a context in which her work could be accepted for what it was, nurtured and appreciated. But she repeatedly insists that *The Dinner Party* be seen first and foremost as a work of art not as a political statement.

"If I'd wanted to do politics I'd have become a politician. I was brought up in a good Marxist background. Any system of thought is useful to analyse reality to a point. But any system is a closed system. Marxism. Freudianism.

Feminism. But art is not a closed system. And it's full of much greater ambiguity, like reality."

I said this sounded rather like a retreat from her former principles and she agreed that she used not to think like this. But her principles have remained firm. "There was a period I went through where I wouldn't have been around men. And I couldn't have done the work I did if I thought that men were going to see it and judge it. I needed a period of support. Nur-

ture. Without needing a whole point of view. Once I'd immersed myself in that point of view then I could re-enter the world and see things in a different way."

There are times when Judy Chicago sounds uncomfortably like a member of the underground, just as there is something about *The Dinner Party* project that smells of the hard-sell. Which is perhaps why London hasn't yet received it as it was received in America with queens around the block. A general suspicion of the American

style promotion methods used has encouraged some doubts — unfairly, I think — about the sincerity and value of the work.

There is also the feeling that Judy Chicago's name sits too prominently at the top of the project considering how many thousands of other volunteers made it possible. This too seems to me an unfair criticism for *The Dinner Party* is clearly her conception, her art work, her baby. I think a far more serious criticism is that there are too many names plastered all over the initial stages of the exhibition, making it seem more like a collection of lists than an art work. It is an enormous relief when you plough through the accompanying information and finally reach the inner sanctum.

There are undoubtedly times when the real power and resonance of the *Dinner Party* are inhibited by its presentation. "Judy Chicago's hair," it says at the bottom of the catalogue, "by Linda Sparks of Sparks." The work itself borders on kitsch in places. Like the place setting for the Primordial Goddess, made out of ridiculous antelope skins, or the giant Rubensian valve of Virginia Woolf's plate which seems so inappropriate to the author's character and sexuality.

"They're not feminist forms. They're my forms. That's how I see the world. I get to be the kind of artist I am. If those are different terms from the ones you're used to — this is who I am. My forms are female forms. There's nothing wrong with that. I got to make whatever art I want. And if those forms don't fit in with the vocabulary of art then the vocabulary of art has to change."

Judy Chicago's favourite question is "Who decides?" Who decides what is good art and what isn't? Who decides that an abstract quilt is not as good as an abstract painting? Who says that a quilt is not a work of art? Who says that sculptures which are made in Africa are "primitive" and less valuable than paintings made in America?

"If it's man determining it then that is not a fair enough representation of the human race. You get your idea of quality and I get mine. And let the two ideas have a dialogue."

Judy Chicago's *Dinner Party* is at the Warehouse, White Hen Street, Islington, London, until May 28.

## OPEN SPACE

### In the Third Person

ANN SHEARER's article (March 11) draws attention to the point that "the Holy Spirit in its original expression was feminine."

Professor Elaine Pagels in her illuminating book, *The Gnostic Gospels*, finds in secret writings from New Testament times — proof of a rejection of the early Christian Church where this view was held, and women were appointed "on an equal basis with men as priests and bishops."

I find it helpful to regard the Holy Spirit as the feminine quality of the Trinity (in the Jungian understanding of the world), and feel that this is borne out by St Paul's thoughts — the different facets of the Fruit of the Spirit being love, gentleness, kindness, peace, etc. — though whether he really believed "in Christ" there is neither male nor female seems open to question. Cecily Taylor, Croydon, Surrey.

### Drawing the right and proper line

B. HALDMAN (Open Space March 12) accused the women's page of "inconsistency" and then supported the accusation by questioning the surreal nude female torso accompanying the article. Oh dear! How embarrassing for him if you're a woman B. Haldman! I suspect the analysis of the drawing is completely accurate and that the drawing is therefore appropriate, particularly when we know the image was chosen for the cover of Germaine Greer's *The Female Eunuch*. As the other images in Peter Clarke's illustration were referred to and supported by the text surely readers might have guessed that the torso was in some way relevant and appropriate.

Leveling inconsistency against the women's page is a worthy criticism. The women's page is consistently informative, and obviously better informed than some of its readers! Lena Milesievic, Highfields, Leicester.

### Slow death in the Pacific islands

WITH regard to Jane Dibben's Plea for the Pacific (March 12), David Alton, MP wrote (Agenda Extra, February 21) about the Australian Royal Commission and the weapon tests in Australia in the Fifties and another article had appeared (February 25) by Adam Butler, MP, Minister of State for defence procurement.

Mr Butler went to great lengths to explain how safe the tests were for those who took part and yet, according to Jane Dibben, "it is in the Pacific where nuclear weapons have been tested, making islands uninhabitable, undermining people's source of income and — perhaps most horrifyingly — destroying their health. We are dying, slowly, very slowly of nuclear-related diseases. And our women are afraid of pregnancy. Some have had as many as 11 miscarriages. Some gave birth after nine months to babies like jelly fish, that breath and then die."

It was not only Britain who tested nuclear devices in the Pacific, but the points made by Jane Dibben have been raised before by some of our MPs, especially Mr David Alton, not about islanders from the Pacific, but about service personnel who were observers of the nuclear weapons test programme.

No doubt we shall see yet another letter from the Ministry of Defence saying how safe the tests were, but the personnel involved know they were subjected to great risk and dangerous levels of radiation. D. W. Whitaker, Winterton, Scunthorpe.

### Who's dreaming of a BL Metro?

I MUST give vent to my feelings about a recent television commercial. Having already seen an advertisement for the BL Metro depicting a man as a would-be rally driver (which seems to be the trend in the car manufacturers' ads) I was sickened to see a similar ad for the same car showing a woman "dreaming" of using the car to drop the children off at school and fetch the shopping in. Why must we tolerate this blatant sexism from a state-subsidised industry?

I am not perhaps the staunchest supporter of the feminist movement yet I fail to see how any woman with any self respect could succumb to such advertising. (Mr) A. J. Hall, Lancaster.

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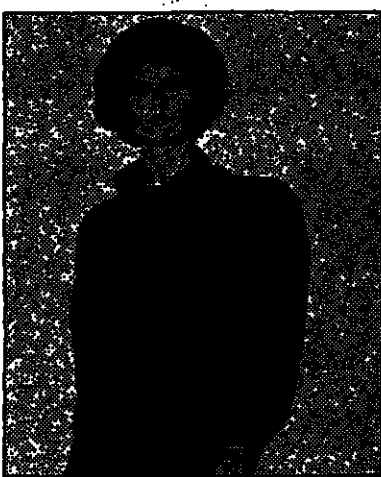
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Joan Ruddock — picture by Martin Argles

## A funny thing happened

In the second of our series, the chairperson of CND finds that even in Nagasaki a sense of humour has its place

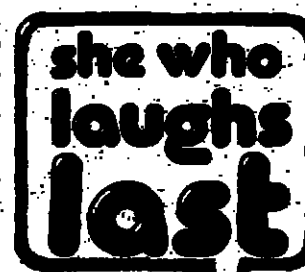
IT WAS Keith who got me into this. When I told him the Guardian had asked some "well-known" women to write about what made them laugh, he responded "Well, that'll be a short piece!" Suitably roused I said yes. I'd do it, when really I'd meant to say no.

I pondered on what my husband had said: were "well-known" women humourless? I thought I laughed easily and often, so who, or what, was responsible for his image of "us"? I discussed it with a group of friends on the way back from a women's rally at which there had been a lot of joy and humour. We concluded that male and female laughter was often differently inspired and that women laughed more than men. I guess my husband was reflecting my rejection of the sexist jokes which still find an eager audience in the world of academia which he inhabits.

What makes me laugh? Spitting Images, the If cartoon, Jasper Carrott and front-row man, Max Boyce (I come from Pontypool). I also find the Dear Bill letters in Private Eye incredibly funny, though I dislike many of the more personal attacks the magazine publishes.

Salute must be the favourite form of humour of most political activists and I'm no exception. I find many of the actual exchanges in the House of Commons markedly unfunny, but Margaret Thatcher in Cabinet, courtesy of Flick and Law, has me laughing out loud.

I greatly admire those who have the ability to make



others laugh. I don't, though I try, especially when chairing CND Council (around 110 earnest activists), to apply a humorous touch. When you're musing with a subject as serious and potentially devastating as nuclear war and a mass movement with a high public profile, a sense of humour is essential.

Can I laugh at myself? Yes, but only in moderation. The dividing line, seems to be whether the joke is about something that can't be changed. It applies to other people, too. I dislike, for example, people joking about someone's baldness, when everyone knows most men are incredibly sensitive on that subject. Sometimes I find a remark which was cutting at the time, quite funny

in retrospect. A couple of years ago I went to Greenham straight from the office and talked to a woman who always wears army surplus. The next time I visited (in jeans) she remarked: "I didn't recognise you without your nylon."

Being a committed anti-racist and internationalist, my inclination is to reject national stereotypes and indeed, having travelled widely I have found humour to share and appreciate in every race and continent. But different customs do provide a rich source of amusement. When visiting Hiroshima and Nagasaki last year, I found much needed relief in the spectacle of our group of large Europeans and Americans being ordered into a crocodile, tourist fashion, behind a diminutive Japanese guide holding aloft (well below us) a little orange flag.

Laughing at jokes, laughing at people, laughing at situations — these come first to my mind, but perhaps the most important form of laughter is the kind that springs simply from a state of happiness. Frequently, though not necessarily, associated with intimacy and love, it is for most of us probably indefinable. At its simplest it's a matter of laughing with, rather than at, and the actual stimulus is fleeting and easily forgotten. I am lucky enough to have known it as a constant part of my life.

But what am I saying? Suddenly, what makes me laugh sounds very serious indeed! TOMORROW: Valerie Wise of the GLC.



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## Why thunder rolls from the pulpits

The Bishop of Durham says on television that the Government's economic strategy is "threateningly divisive." He points to the danger of a kind of "police state" where the rich have to be protected against the growing army of the poor and dispossessed. Immediate outrage among Conservative MPs. With searing eloquence, Mrs Jill Knight, calls the bishop "an ignorant disaster." The Archbishop of Canterbury issues a statement which, while sounding less than happy at the Bishop's sweeping excursions into defence policy and the future of the Falklands, defends his right to speak out on the condition of the people. Further Conservative protest.

It would be stretching the point too far to say that the accumulated skirmishes of the past year have brought about a crisis between Church and State. The MPs who lash the bishops most are usually the Westminster equivalents of the machines which used to "speak your weight" in stores and railway stations: with the same swiftness of response and about the same degree of intellectual penetration. The Prime Minister may have been angry with Dr Runcie in the past, particularly after the Falklands service, but Downing Street notably distanced itself from some freelance sniping by a junior minister, Mr Ray Whitney, ten days ago. Even so, there is no doubt that large parts of the Party are losing patience. Why can't these people clear out of the political arena where they don't belong and concentrate on improving the spiritual condition of Britain?

What such objectors overlook — or, more often, prefer not to see — is that Durham, in his rumbustious way, and Canterbury, in his more cautious one, are reflecting a growing mood in the nation, churchgoing and otherwise. If they dramatise what they are saying — Durham with his police state, Canterbury with his insistence that the fear of disease, death and disaster are not only confined to Ethiopia

— that is maybe because people in the stricken cities and the blighted regions keep telling them the message isn't getting through. So Durham reports "near total failure in the corridors of power down south, to appreciate how bitter people are feeling," while Canterbury speaks of London, and especially Whitehall, looking as remote and uncaring to people in the North-East as Rome must have done to foot soldiers patrolling the wall.

That these are not the romantic fantasies of people who have dreamed too long in cathedral cloisters is confirmed in a recent Mori poll for LWT. Two thirds of those questioned believed Britain had become more divided since Mrs Thatcher came to office. Four in ten of those who thought so blamed the Government. Nearly 80 per cent thought the gap between rich and poor had widened; 65 per cent saw a further stretching of the North-South divide, and as many as 63 per cent thought that if present policies persisted riots and disturbances in our cities would become commonplace. Furthermore, 78 per cent believed the Government must do more for people and communities in areas of high unemployment, even if that meant changing policies — which of course it will.

All that is the stuff of every day life if you live in the diocese of Durham. It may shout less stridently at you in Canterbury, or even Lambeth Palace, but you cannot be insulated from it even so. The Archbishop, by virtue of his office, has become a kind of oneman National Reporting Centre to which all the anguish and apprehension of the parishes in the beleaguered regions keep pouring in.

To turn his back on that witness, on the grounds that it is all too political or that Conservative politicians, whether Mrs Thatcher or merely Mrs Knight, might be offended, would be an abdication of a dishonourable and particularly soulless kind.

## Bogged down in blood

The conflict between Iran and Iraq has now gone on longer than the First World War, but the escalation of hostilities by both sides over the past fortnight shows that neither has reached a level of exhaus-

tion which would compel it to sue for peace. At the same time there are signs that both regimes might not be totally opposed to disengagement. Iraq, which started the war in September 1980 in the hope of cheap territorial profit from a neighbour embroiled in the Ayatollah's revolution, has been asking the United Nations for help in achieving a ceasefire and a withdrawal to the frontier. Iran, which has had to endure rather more of such attacks than its enemy, has offered to revive last year's agreement to eschew raids on civilian targets if Iraq will do likewise.

The present flare-up began on March 5, when Iraqi aircraft raided an incomplete nuclear power-plant and a steelworks in Iran, which retaliated the next day with an artillery bombardment of Basra. Iraq's response was to exploit the air superiority it has enjoyed throughout by bombing Iranian cities, eventually including Tehran for the first time, although the Iranians managed to strike Baghdad. Both belligerents attacked tankers in the Gulf while on the ground Iran appeared to have learned nothing from its bloody setback last year when a fanatical "human wave" attack across the marshes on the southern front faltered in the mud; in the past few days it launched another offensive over the same ground.

Carefully orchestrated celebrations in Baghdad yesterday — triumphalist martial music on the radio interspersed with claims of a major victory — seemed to suggest a restoration of the stalemate, or more. But even if the Iranian attack has been halted, the manner in which such reports as we have suggest it was carried out indicates a change of approach that ought to give President Saddam Hussein food for thought. Last year's shambles notwithstanding, the marshes offer the Iranians the best chance of progress because the terrain is bad for tanks but good for light forces; they also launched their offensive against the junction of two Iraqi armies, a notorious weak spot in any defence; and they proved able to follow up the success of their initial probe with rapid reinforcement yet without sending in the untrained mobs of last year.

Iraq, outnumbered three to one, does not have the strength to win a real war of attrition despite its superiority in defence in depth, in technology and in the air. Iran is short of heavy weaponry, spares and

friends and the incompetence of the militias combined with the readiness of both East and West to supply Iraq has helped to keep a limited frontier war going for 53 months. Most of the rest of the world appears to be indifferent or unable to choose between two unlovely regimes and seems to prefer an inconclusive but cruel conflict to continue regardless of mounting civilian casualties. So far only the UN Secretary-General, Mr Perez de Cuellar, has managed to exert influence on both sides, however limited. But King Hussein and Mr Mubarak are now involved. The latest eruption should not deter the UN and the peacemakers from exploiting the hints of a cautious readiness to consider an honourable, exhausted draw.

## A test for life or death

Yet again, it has fallen to the lot of the unfortunate Oxfordshire area health authority to expose a general problem in the health care system. The local community health council has revealed that three Oxfordshire women from whom cervical smears had been taken were not informed that their tests showed positive cancer traces. As a result, the health council alleges, one of the women has died and the remaining two are seriously ill. That is disturbing enough. But these cases are not isolated. Other health authorities are not carrying out fully effective screening either. The British Medical Journal recently reported the results of a follow-up survey of 1,000 Nottinghamshire women, with positive smears. It revealed that less than two-thirds of the cases had been followed up successfully. That does not necessarily mean that all those women either have died or will die. But it does expose them to considerable risk of developing tumours. Studies in Manchester and in south London put the matter more precisely. There, the failure to follow up positive tests accounted for some 15 per cent of the undetected cervical cancer cases. Now a much fuller survey has been carried out by the Opposition health spokesman, Mr Frank Dobson MP, and it is due for publication by the end of the month. It confirms that the Oxfordshire failures are not untypical and

Mr Dobson has concluded that current smear test provisions are in a shambles.

Each year, some 3.25 million women are given cervical smear tests, many of them as part of a regular check-up programme of the kind which is being increasingly advocated by women's health organisations. The programme has increased very rapidly since the test became available on the National Health Service more than 20 years ago. Cervical cancer, unlike some other versions, is relatively easy to detect and a positive smear will normally enable effective preventive action to be taken. As a result of the smear programme, the numbers of women dying from cervical cancer have declined steadily, year by year, to a current annual total of around 2,000 deaths. This total would be considerably reduced in turn if every woman was reached automatically and regularly by the existing voluntary programme. Approximately seven women per thousand provide positive tests. So a comprehensive screening system would probably succeed in substantially reducing the current rate of deaths, though it would still not eradicate the disease and its effects absolutely.

Regular preventive health care is important not only to deal with cervical cancer. It could and should be a much more fundamental part of NHS provision than it is. Imagine how many deaths and serious illnesses might be prevented if everybody got a regular health check-up of the sort which we take for granted with dentists. But no amount of check-ups will help anybody if the results are not passed on to the patient. That was one of the reasons why the national recall system for cervical cytology tests was devolved to local level two years ago. But manual recall systems are clearly vulnerable to blunder. In Oxfordshire someone has blundered in a way which would lose them their job in many another profession. So Mr Dobson is right to insist that computerised recall is essential to prevent tragic procedural failures like the Oxfordshire cases. Most of the bills and reminders that find their way through the average letter-box each morning are computerised. And sometimes the relentless computerised letters feel like intolerable harassment. But nobody is going to complain if one of those letters saves a life and preserves a family.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### The head-start that Asian and African children get

Sir,—Year after year studies reveal that West Indian children lag behind their white Caucasian and Asian counterparts at school.

The Swann Report, (Guardian, March 15), deserves congratulation because it concludes that "a complex mixture of factors with socio-economic deprivation as a main one, itself largely caused by racial prejudice" account for this underachievement.

However it is difficult to understand why the report fails to ask other questions. It is surely correct to compare like with like. Asians suffer as much from white racism as West Indians, and in some cases worse. Africans too experience the same racism.

But no mention is made of African children in the report, which sidesteps the question: why do West Indians achieve less in British society than Asian or African children?

If the right questions were asked, there is little doubt the answers would be an unpalatable indictment of white racism for several generations. That West Indian ancestry is largely African is beyond dispute. That the African family structure in the West Indies was destroyed by the white slave-owners is also beyond dispute.

At the risk of offending women liberationists, it should be pointed out that a significant proportion of West Indian children come from a parental unit not too distinct from that which sustained the slave economy.

The children in a family may have the same mother, but different fathers. This is difficult for British society to accept.

White teachers need to come to terms with this aspect of West Indian practice. When one examines the family and parental structures among Asians and Africans, one finds that the siblings usually share the same father and mother.

It may be that this parental structure is better suited to fighting white racism — hence the much higher achievement rate of Asian children. Yours sincerely, (Dr) S.W.P. Mhlongo, 81 St Raphael's Way, London NW10.

Sir,—You report that the Swann Committee noted that Bangladeshi children do particularly badly at school, and concluded that this was due to socio-economic deprivation and racial harassment.

A further factor is the determination of the British Government to delay or deny entry to Britain of Bangladeshi children. About 50 per cent of those who apply to join their fathers here are refused entry; and the procedures involve delays of years before entry is possible for most other families.

These children miss vital early years in school because the Government uses delays to limit the number of black people allowed to enter each year. James Macgarratt, Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants, London EC1.

### Not all the fault of MI5

Sir,—The allegations by ex-MI5 officer Cathy Massiter, of widespread surveillance and illegal files being kept on CND by the security services, should come as no surprise to those who have just finished their civil defence exercise, Winter.

During this "paper" exercise, civil servants have been playing out the roles of Ministers in the build up to war, including the procedures to be followed to release nuclear weapons. In particular, Winter has been practising Home Office plans to contain anti-war protests.

The number one priority, contained in the Police Manual of Home Defence, asks for "measures to maintain internal security, especially the detention of subversive or potentially subversive persons." The preparation and maintenance of lists of alleged subversives to be interned is one of the key wartime tasks of MI5.

About 20,000 are thought to be on MI5's arrest lists. In the build up to war, MI5 would create the Special Branch to round up suspected dissidents, using the Police National Computer (which normally maintains 40 million records of individuals and vehicles).

Exact internment sites are not known, but under emergency powers legislation almost all the normal peace-time prison population would be released — leaving only the most dangerous prisoners. Army camps could also be used for detention.

Whether the children of dissenting parents would be similarly detained, or whether families would be forcibly split up, is not clear. It is quite clear from past Home Office guidance that the priority of civil defence is to secure the state against a dissident population which could interfere with arrangements to move to a war footing.

But the fact is that the main Opposition party, together with a wide section of the country, believes that such a move, to implement nuclear war, represents the greatest threat of all to our security.

MI5's blanket surveillance of the peace movement should not be a surprise when it is realised that this is the role it is being asked to perform under Home Office guidance. It is just one further erosion of civil liberties that the nuclear state inevitably brings with it. — Yours faithfully, Roger Mahwood, 82 Belle Vue Road, Wivenhoe, Essex.

## A cynic's view of the Geneva arms talks agenda

Sir,—The newly commenced round of arms control talks in Geneva provides another opportunity for appraisal of the activities of our political masters.

The negotiators look as if they will continue to be locked in discussions of launcher count, device yield, MIRV capability (the numbers game) when it is likely that such criteria have been invalidated by the work of Turco, Toon, Ackerman, Polack, and Sagan (TTAPS) in developing the "nuclear winter" scenario.

Assuming the likely case that the TTAPS scenario is valid, what are being discussed in Geneva are not early related factors affecting the possibility of winning or losing a future war, but roughly how fast humanity's goose can be cooked. In this circumstance, consideration of numbers is irrelevant for each side has more than enough; targeting is also irrelevant. And we can properly cease to consider change in the competence of one side or the other.

The possibility of fighting "limited" nuclear wars without crossing the TTAPS threshold has regularly been discounted as beyond the competence of both politicians and the armed forces: the former is vulnerable to the limited ability of human beings to take good decisions in chaotic and rapidly changing circumstances; and the latter to early disruption by electromagnetic pulse (EMP) from the first explosions.

If this is the case, and it seems plausible, all that is required to be a nuclear superpower is the establishment of a reasonable domestic megatonnage adequate to initiate a nuclear winter. The megatonnage doesn't have to be able to go anywhere; the wind will take care of that. It must just be reliably triggerable in the event of a modest assault. And as the difficulty with nuclear weapons is not making but delivering them, this approach would have a significant effect on the costs of being a world force in the black market.

If our leaders are truly interested in mankind's survival, then high on the Geneva agenda will be consideration of joint fund-

ing for research into the consequences of the TTAPS conjecture. Such action would introduce a note of reality into the discussions otherwise based on equating possession of nuclear weapons to having a quiverful of good arms.

Of course, it may be that the influence of the military/industrial complex is sufficient to inhibit such consideration. If this is so, the cynics among us will rest easier; for we believe there is de facto agreement not to wage modern war, but to use its threat as a shilling horse for the diversion of ever-increasing fractions of human resource to the military/industrial complex.

Perhaps we now have a chance to determine this. Ian C. Douglass, Lower Assendon, Oxon.

Sir,—Now that all the razzmatazz of the first week of the Geneva arms talks is over, Greenpeace would like to repeat to the British Government the simple suggestion we made to the superpowers last week when we unfolded our banner saying: "Put words into action, stop nuclear testing now."

reason, deems it not worth while to do long-term business with an aged and soon to be lame-duck president in the White House. And it is the moot point as to whether the 28 years of Mr Gromyko as foreign minister have been of any real benefit to Russia, or the West, when he has had to deal with countless dozens of relatively ephemeral opposite numbers. — Yours faithfully, Colin B. Brooks, 3 Titheway, Roade, Northampton.

Sir,—Your thoughtful Leader of March 14 tempers the near-euphoric welcome accorded to Mr Gorbachev by a more sober assessment of possible future Russian policies, and their effect on international relations.

With near unanimity — notably excepting Mr Brezhnev — hands have been thrown in the air at the prospect of a Soviet leader being in power for perhaps 28 years or more, after the stalemate caused by the brevity of occupation by the two previous incumbents. This optimism surely implies a degree at least of approval, indeed virtue, in the very system which allows such lengthy terms of office and has long been anathema to the Western countries.

You refer to the laxity and corruption towards the end of the 18 years of Mr Brezhnev's rule, not to mention the 30 years of Stalin's; and I recall few voices indeed raised in praise of the endless years of Franco and Salazar, though neither had the fate of civilisation in their hands.

Doubtless there are many advantages to a period of stable, assured leadership in any country; but there should be little surprise if Mr Gorbachev, for whatever

Sir,—Your overzealous correspondent, T.C. Frenzel (March 15), suggests that the new Soviet leader's name should be spelled Gorbachov, not Gorbachev. If we are going to be that pedantic, we should replace the final "v" with an unvoiced "f", render

the first (unstressed) vowel as "a", and end up with Garbachof.

What your correspondent ignores is that there are, whether one likes it or not, accepted conventions for the transliteration of Russian names into English. The stressed Russian vowel pronounced "yo" is usually rendered as "y" or "i". It is suggested its Cyrillic form "y" or even "e". Thus we have Khruschev and Gorbachev.

Admittedly it is confusing to the novice to have to learn the distinction between the pronunciation of Gorbachev and, say, Turge- nev or Balakirev; only knowing where the stress falls will enable one to get it right. — Yours faithfully, Michael J. Smith, 15 Golden Hind Park, Southampton.

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(Guardian, March 15). Were Britain to be the first to act upon this suggestion, it could help not only to freeze the nuclear arms race, but to save the only treaty which inhibits the spread of nuclear arms to yet more countries: the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

A test ban would undoubtedly be the first attainable step to a nuclear freeze. In 1989 the United States, the United Kingdom, and the USSR were reportedly as little as six weeks away from sorting out the technicalities of a comprehensive test ban. But the invasion of Afghanistan and a subsequent lack of political will by all parties put paid to that.

Britain could break this impasse by reminding itself of how President Kennedy limited atmospheric testing by the superpowers. He merely announced in June 1963 — the year after the Cuban missile crisis — that the US would stop testing in the atmosphere and challenged the Soviet Union to do likewise. Partial Test Ban Treaty was signed in October, since then, more than 100 nations have joined in.

The British Government has an historic opportunity to encourage a global nuclear freeze and to save the NPT. Surely such an initiative would have more international relevance than "poodling" around on the fringes of the superpowers' disarmament negotiations. — Colin Hines, 36 Graham Street, London N1.

A test ban would effectively freeze the reliable development of first-strike weapons systems; seriously hinder the "stars wars" initiative; be satisfactorily verified using the latest seismic and satellite techniques; and help to control the spread of nuclear weapons to other countries.

The last point is timely because the future of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, which is to be reviewed in Geneva in September, is threatened by the failure of the US, UK, and USSR to live up to their obligations under Article VI to "pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date."

Sumitry International has decided to open its own language school in Tokyo — and, if this is a success, elsewhere in Japan. What will it teach? English for British exams, using British textbooks, British methods, British exemplars, British-trained teachers. The company has decided to capitalise this in something like an infrastructure and has asked the British Council to provide the management and pedagogical supervision for a fee.

The school will be a slice of British influence in Japan which will cost the taxpayer nothing. It seems to most people an arrangement to be applauded, not cause of alarm. — Yours faithfully, R.E. Cavalliere, The British Council, London SW1.

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The Schools Council might not have been perfect but it was a valuable source of independent advice and assistance, now lost to education by political overkill. Maureen O'Connor lays the blame, and examines the implications of the loss.

## A stab in the dark

**WHO KILLED Cock Robin?** It was never difficult, in the case of the Schools Council, to pin down who did the deed. In the teeth of a favourable report from Mrs Nancy Kerr, the man's inquiry, it could only have been Sir Keith Joseph himself who commissioned that overly political murder.

What was harder to work out at the time was a motive for the crime. Those involved with the victim have now come up with the evidence in a new book, entitled simply *Life and Death of the Schools Council*. In this whodunnit, it was not greed or passion, but power which led to murder. And what suffered was not only an imperfect but re-vitalised institution, but the partnership in education between central government, the local authorities, the teachers, and latterly parents. With the death of a representative forum on the curriculum and examinations, power shifted sharply to the centre. Senior civil servants, who had neither understood nor wanted partnership, took control.

The last secretary of the Council, John Mann, who was personally attacked by DES officials during the final manoeuvres against the council, is quite clear that the DES, under the centralist permanent secretary James Hamilton, nurtured sufficient animosity towards the council to overcome the overt support being given by HMI and by civil servants actually involved in it after the reorganisation of 1978.

The DES had always had difficulty in coping with such an independent body, says Mann. The Department had "little regard for team building, expertise, the ability of organisations to learn from experience, or the need to see things through to a successful conclusion." The Council, under organisational control by the DES, had 13 joint secretaries in 14 years, and few directly recruited or permanent staff. DES representatives came and went, and a high proportion were retired, leaving a qualified accountant was not recruited until 1980.

Civil servants, Mr Mann says, found difficulty working in a committee structure where their word was not accepted as read by tough and experienced members from other spheres. Quite senior officials failed to appreciate the democratic nature of the Council's structure. DES approval of the annual report, Mr Mann was told, had been "withheld" by the department's representative on conviction by an official obviously oblivious that approval was a corporate decision which the DES could like or lump but could not change.

### Racism and injustice

And most telling of all, Walter Ulrich of the DES informed Mrs Treiman's inquiry at some length that the council required "competent, loyal and submissive staff." Competent and loyal John Mann is ready enough to accept as a requirement. And his staff, he says, were both.

Submissive as a requirement for staff of professional status and some stature, he regards as insulting, and a telling revelation of the Department's later attitude towards the council.

By the time the inquiry was launched the DES had clearly abandoned the commitment to the council's brief which it had seemed to show after the 1978 reorganisation. By 1981 it was calling into question the balanced structure of its major committees — with representatives from local and national government, the teaching profession and outsiders — and "much else besides." In any case, he told Mrs Treiman, "the DES stance in relation to curriculum has changed substantially. It is now accepted generally that the DES could speak with authority on curriculum issues and present ministers were perhaps more inclined to look for radical changes."

publication of The School Curriculum. The Council's own document, The Practical Curriculum, delayed by agreement with the chairman John Tomlinson, so that it did not pre-empt the Department's effort, followed soon afterwards.

The contrast between a thoughtful and liberal summary of the curriculum, worked out line-by-line by practitioners and advisers within the council, and the Government's superficial proposals — a contrast noted on this page — must have been starkly obvious at the DES. In a sense, the Council signed its own death warrant by doing what it was set up to do at precisely the wrong moment. Twelve months later, six months after the publication of the Treiman Report, Sir Keith announced the execution.

It is not argued by John Mann, John Tomlinson, or any of the other contributors to this collection of essays, that the Schools Council, even after its re-organisation, was perfect. It remained unwieldy and bureaucratic, to an extent because its brief was to reconcile so many different interests.

But as Christopher Price, the former MP, who watched the Council at work both as an educational journalist and later as chairman of the Commons select committee on education, comments: it did distribute material which was extensive and trusted. Its loss means that teachers are denied its independent advice, and the possibility of taking part in curriculum development projects of great depth and breadth. The immediate price, he suggests, will be paid in lessons which are more rigid and boring than they need be because the flow of ideas and assistance for good teachers has dried up. As Joan Dean, chief inspector for Surrey, concludes, it is quite likely that it will eventually have to be re-invented.

involve the somewhat suspiciously elected members of local authorities who in 1978 refused to fund it as an entirely local authority body. But those were to some extent the failures of representative bodies to come to terms with shifts in opinion which came relatively late in its life. And they would, in the end, have done little to save it from the determined centralisers at Elizabeth House.

The extent of the DES's coup only became apparent afterwards. Two new bodies, one for examinations and one for the curriculum were set up, with members appointed by the minister. Little has been heard of either. Proposals for new examinations now come from the DES. CPVE and the proposed AS levels originated there. Criteria for the new 16 plus awarded there. The curriculum body is expected to do little more than provide advice on curriculum policies which have already been laid down by the DES.

### Always on the look out

Prescriptive and arid documents like English 5 or 16 emerge without consultation with either teachers or the local authorities, much less "outsiders" like parents, industry and commerce who are represented on the Schools Council. Ministers, some not even in education, feel free to prescribe discussion of social and political issues by young people on courses such as 12/13 which are supposed to have an educational content. Policy now comes first: consultation second, if at all.

The secret garden of the curriculum may have been an overgrown and tangled place, but it was fertile, and flowers bloomed. It is now in danger of being ploughed up for the sort of prairie farming which produces only a dull uniformity. And that is not good news for teachers or their pupils.

*Life and Death of the Schools Council*, edited by Maureen O'Connor, is published by The Falmer Press, Lewes, price £8.95.



## Is there work after a course on the YTS?



### CAREERS

AFTER just two years the Youth Training Scheme is a bit too young for definitive judgment, though anyone who is lucky to be involved in it has the right to know how it is going, especially at the local level where it matters most. This is not always easy. Teachers believe that too many careers officers bypass the schools and reserve their advice for the young clients who come directly to them. Nor is it easy when the last minute whether their programmes are going to be acceptable; schools want to be able to present 16 plus options (sixth form, college, YTS or job-search) as early as possible in the pupils' fifth year.

In general, it seems, youngsters are going into the scheme with increasing confidence. It tends to be the parents who are the most suspicious, seeing YTS as an under-paid substitute for real jobs and a way of finding the employment statistics.

The official post-YTS employment rates are encouraging — the national average is given as 70 per cent. There are, of course, wide regional variations. In Oxfordshire it may be as high as 90 per cent, though in Bicester, not so far away, about 68 per cent is claimed, on North Tyneside it is 40 per cent and in Sefton (Merseyside) 45 per cent. Yet these figures are very deceptive. All over the country a fair number (between 30 and 40 per cent) of young people simply drop out of sight of officialdom: only 47 per cent of ex-trainees responded to the last survey.

Managing agents at a recent National Workshop produced a long list of complaints against the careers services, though, to be fair, most of them were refuted, not only by the Minister's guidance but by experienced guidance teachers. They don't seem to be communicating well with the schools; they well favour "high know best" and those they know best, being local authority-based,

the service can be inconsistent in its policies. In reply, one can say that managing agents are not always ready to receive new trainees (who may have to buy their own equipment and protective clothing) and many don't welcome "careers officers" who are their premises. There is criticism of some further education colleges which don't really try to provide the kind of off-the-job training expected in YTS. The Minister, Peter Morrison, replies in terms of the new orthodoxy; if the colleges can't or won't adapt, market forces will take over. Self-financing training companies will take their place.

Teachers worry about the cutbacks in Mode B schemes, those based on workshops and ITecs. These are most needed in areas with high unemployment and by low achievers and ex-special school pupils who need the protection of a sheltered environment. Mode A, favoured by the Government, largely because they are less expensive to fund, and by trainees because they are more likely to lead to a job, is one that YTS will soon become compulsory, under the threat of loss of benefit. Even its most staunch supporters are beginning to question the principle of voluntary participation and ask what is going to happen to the young people who are left out and where the extra 100,000 or so places are going to come from.

There are negative reports — of an office training scheme which employs "brain-washing techniques" to teach keyboard skills, of chaotic recruitment (sometimes by banks), of good programmes blocked by unions. There are, however, managing agents with excellent "brain-washing techniques" to teach keyboard skills, of chaotic recruitment (sometimes by banks), of good programmes blocked by unions.

There are, however, managing agents with excellent "brain-washing techniques" to teach keyboard skills, of chaotic recruitment (sometimes by banks), of good programmes blocked by unions.

Yet most guidance teachers feel that YTS offers a reasonable way forward in a difficult world, so long as trainees and their parents keep in touch with the careers services and do not hesitate to speak out if they feel they are in the wrong scheme, if things are not going right and, at the end of their year, to ask: where do I go from here?

Written by Jack Cross, with information supplied by Mike Leonard of the National Association of Careers and Guidance Teachers.

Julia Hagedorn sits in on the test trials of the latest book in a fiction library for reluctant teenage readers

## How the publishers decide it's a Knockout

"IT MAKES you feel guilty about being white." As I'm black, I feel I should go over there or try to do something here. "It's a disgrace that blacks and whites have separate buses." In 20 years' time, it could be happening in Britain.

Such vehemence of expression in 12 and 13-year-olds is usually found when discussing last night's telly programme. Not, as was the case from an English lesson held in a North London comprehensive.

But this is rather a special class. Its teacher and head of the English department at Stoke Newington school, Jane Joyner, is also series editor for Longman's Knockouts — a fiction library for reluctant teenage readers. Jane is in the habit of trying out all the manuscripts on pupils from her second year classes. And she takes their comments on character, plot and construction so seriously that authors

have been asked to alter some of the weaknesses the children have picked out.

On the day of my visit they were discussing the latest addition to the Knockouts list, *Journey to Jo'burg* by Beverly Naidoo (which was published yesterday). This is a slightly unusual book in that Beverly Naidoo was asked to write it by the education group of the British Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, one of whose objectives is to keep the conscience of the world alive to the issues at stake in that country. The education group has been made aware during their work in schools that there was a desperate need for a story book about South Africa that children could read and enjoy while at the same time becoming conscious of the conditions under which black children of their own age lived.

The story is fairly simple. Two children make a journey

to Johannesburg to bring back their mother from the white household where she works, because of the serious illness of their baby sister. During the journey, the children witness police brutality, the iniquitous pass system, segregation, the enforced separation of families, the lack of hospitals for blacks. Jane Joyner recognises that in many schools the book will be bought because it is part of a respected series and at heart is a traditional story — a quest and a journey — recognisable as the kind of fiction that teachers want to do. There is nothing explicitly sexual or violent to frighten teachers. And in these schools, she says, the book may well be treated simply as a gripping yarn and the more serious issues it throws up will be ignored or glossed over.

*Journey to Jo'burg* can also, however, be read as an extremely radical novel. And

the existence of books like this, Jane Joyner says, makes it easier even for those teachers who would do so anyway to bring up topics like racism and injustice. The relevance of this became obvious during the discussion over the book. Not only did a certain amount of fear about the National Front surface (and Stoke Newington is a school that has a strong anti-racist policy) but it also came to light that a local bakery was operating a policy of no blacks in its work force.

The children had read the book at home in the week before class and used it as a more serious purpose than a simple academic exercise, they criticised certain plot coincidences. The journey was too easy, the ending unrealistically happy. But, with the exception of one boy, all had thoroughly enjoyed it. More importantly, perhaps, they showed themselves to be

knowledgeable about South Africa. Some of them obviously came from politically aware families who had talked about South Africa at home. Others had learned a little from television coverage. But three of the black girls in the class said they knew nothing about the country before reading the book and others had only a rudimentary knowledge expressed in terms such as "black people do all the work. White people have an easy time of it." The big companies get profits from South Africa. "The blacks don't rule their own country."

When asked if it struck them as relevant to read about conditions in a country that was so far away, the strength of their replies showed that the book had made its mark. Two of the boys were really angry about what was happening and several others felt guilty and confused. But although they were realisti-

cally cynical about the possibilities of any justice for the blacks in South Africa, they were also hopeful "that if more people read more, there would be more protests."

At present, there is little enough around on South Africa and even less that is up-to-date and factually correct. Which is why Jane Joyner feels that it is vital to publish books like this. She is always on the look out for well written material which is not predominantly about white Anglo-Saxons. But she is also adamant that children should not read simply because they have to. "I want them to get good experiences from books. And I want books to be accessible and acceptable to a large number of kids who might otherwise not read."

*Journey to Jo'burg*, a South African story, by Beverly Naidoo, is published by Longman in paperback and on cassette.

Harvard — \$15,000 a year

Michael White on the American way of trimming the budget

## Going west

divestiture, automobile divestiture, three-weeks-at-the-beach divestiture. The howls of fury were predictable. Kids with one, two or even three part-time jobs to get them through college combined with their professors, not an over-paid class in America and the banks (who stand to lose on a cut in loan subsidies just as the farm banks do) to raise an uproar. But the arguments have not all run one way. The opinion polls suggest that most people support the status quo though around 66 per cent of Americans favour an end to help for the really wealthy.

This mood has undoubtedly been encouraged by the President's frequent horror stories about families which make \$100,000 a year being eligible for help. Some 13,000 families do, Bennett's staff told Congressmen the other day — though Congress remains sufficiently sensitive to the middle-class constituents that, like good Tory backbenchers, it is restraining the cuts.

The details of the Reagan proposals underline the fundamental differences between the two sides. The Reagan-Bennett line is that no-one who really wanted to go to college wouldn't still go. Why should the poorer taxpayer subsidise the



they are known — subsidised student jobs and other direct help, ending them for families with more than the median income of \$25,000 a year. Guaranteed student loans (GSL) which are subsidised by 3.5 per cent on the interest rate would end for families above \$32,500 a year. None would get more than \$4,000 a year in federal assistance.

Which leads us to the next big difference. Up to 12 million Americans are in higher education. The majority in the British percentage. They go to a myriad 2,500 institutions, ranging from the great Ivy League colleges of the East, all private, and the great public universities like Berkeley and Chicago, down through State and regional colleges, smaller ones, public and private, to the two-year community colleges. A college, a school as they say here, like Harvard or Yale can cost \$15,000 a year to attend. Few state colleges cost more than \$3,000. The average state college costs about \$5,000 a year including books, room, board and tuition usually \$1,200, occasionally as little as \$12 a course.

The Reagan-Bennett line is that no-one who really wanted to go to college wouldn't still go. Why should the poorer taxpayer subsidise the

middle class? Who said that every student had a God-given right to expect Washington to enable him or her to attend Princeton instead of local state college? Their critics accuse them of hubbub. Is not Reagan an advocate of "choice" at elementary and secondary school level? Don't they support the voucher concept and tax rebates on school fees? Indeed they do which is one reason why Jimmy Carter extended the right of a \$2,500 higher interest-free loan to the middle classes — to buy off part of the "tuition tax credits" lobby. Here as in the UK the vouchers battle remains a Right-wing cause.

In practice about 5.25 million students get some federal help. The majority in the public sector which gets some 50 per cent of its costs borne this way, compared with 36 per cent in the private colleges. Both are locked in the existence of the States — all 50 of them — as a major component in the constitutional framework, large powerful and at liberty to raise their own taxes — unless their voters are too poor or sup-

porters of tax freeees in the Californian fashion. It is an article of faith with the right that state and below that, local, education is better supervised and better than in

those areas where federal support is greatest. It is also said sometimes that private colleges have a hard enough time competing with state-funded colleges anyway. Not that Reagan's scheme will help them either unless the state colleges can be forced to charge market prices.

It is the declared aim of the administration not to raise taxes or "jeopardise" the nation's defences but to balance the budget by cutting the public functions of Government. Student loans are only one part of the assault along with rail subsidies, military pensions, farm subsidies — much else that the poor have suffered their attack, now it's the turn of the middle class to feel the squeeze.

Some critics claim that the self-same budget strategy will reduce the likelihood that state and local government or private philanthropy will fill the gaps as Mr Reagan likes to say they should in any case. There will be compromises even though the US starts much further down the privatised road than Sir Keith Joseph has. Meanwhile all over America the middle classes are anxious. A professor on a (subsidised) train says: "My boy wants to go to Princeton. I can't afford it on my salary but I know this system, I must afford the best I can." The student he is talking to is contemplating moving to a cheaper college. Walking across a Victorian campus in Washington a PhD says: "This generation financed their kids' education by raising a second mortgage on their home. What will the next generation be able to do?" As for Mr Bennett he wonders aloud whether he would be wise spending \$50,000 putting his son through Harvard or giving him the money to start a business. You see, a real trouble-maker









## GCSE awards

A CONSULTATION document from the DES proposes that Distinction certificates for the new GCSE examinations will only be awarded to those pupils who pass at satisfactory grades in certain specified subjects. A distinction, it is proposed, will only be awarded to those pupils who pass at the appropriate grades in (a) mathematics, (b) science, (c) English, (d) a modern language, (e) either history or geography, (f) either craft, design and technology, or art and design or music, (g) and one other (the list is too long to quote).

This wonderful news has not reached heads, let alone teachers and parents in Newcastle. The full consultation document is available from the DES, Elizabeth House, York Road, London SE1, to which responses should be made by the end of April, Dr P. Jones, University of Newcastle upon Tyne.

## Squeers' way

A RETURN to Victorian values would solve one of W. P. Squeers' problems (March 5). By adopting Mr Squeers' practical methods of education he could at least achieve "elene winders". — Barbara M. Carr, Walsall.

## Reorganisation meets delay at the top

YOUR article on school closures (March 5) correctly refers to ILEA's successful policy of consultation and action over falling rolls. Would the Government — who profess so much concern over the issue — matched our efforts with early decisions and support for the difficult choices?

As the Audit Commission recently stated the Government's policy of rejecting so many proposals by Local Education Authorities is leading to fewer proposals being made, and it is clearly advised that "reorganisation proposals should only be turned down in the most exceptional circumstances and then only for stated reasons."

We consult extensively before making our own proposals, and this inevitably takes time. We now have to face a further lengthy period of inquiry and consideration by the Secretary of State, which destroys the impetus for change which we have generated and intensifies the pressures on schools affected. For example, our most recent secondary reorganisation proposals in Wandsworth followed more than 12 months of local consultations. Sir Keith Joseph has already taken

## Library steps

I SENT you an article last year which was printed under the headline "How Clare College has priced the disabled out of its new library" (December 18). The issue has finally been resolved and the governing body at Clare College has revoked its former decision and voted to install a lift to the first floor recital room immediately.

It is very rare for a Cambridge college to admit it is wrong and be honest enough to correct itself. — Hilary Tagg, Cambridge.

nearly another 12 months to consider our proposals and objections, during which time we have been asked to provide him with much supplementary information, and still there is no decision. The date of reorganisation has had to be put back for a year causing educational problems for schools, uncertainty for parents, staff and pupils and higher unit costs for the rate-capped ILEA.

Authorities and objectors are bound by a statutory timetable — should there not be a time limit within which Sir Keith Joseph must make up his mind? — Margaret Morgan, The County Hall, London.

YOU refer (March 5) to the slowness of the DES in approving school closures. Their approach, in my experience, is so dilatory and their decisions so difficult to predict that this suggests a government opposed to closures and not one that is increasingly demanding economies that threaten the whole quality of state education. — Sean Bussell, Headmaster, Queen's School, Bushey, Herts.

## Myth placed

I WONDER how successful the Cambridge students will be in their attempt to refute the myth that Oxford and Cambridge are the exclusive preserves of the idle rich and the impossibly brilliant, when the adjacent article (March 12) mentioned an Oxford graduate who is "much happier now as a post-graduate in the less rarefied atmosphere of Manchester." — Yours faithfully, Linda R. Bridge, 128 Lambton Road, Wimbledon.

## PE is alive and well

IAN St John's letter (March 5) refers to Stephen Paine's article (February 26) which does not attack teachers but raises questions about a changing focus in physical education — a changing focus that many teachers are deeply concerned about. Close to 400 letters have been received expressing keen interest, support, and a willingness to engage in rethinking about a changing focus within physical education. In addition, a lot of support has come from colleagues in other subjects.

There is sufficient evidence to show that in physical education there is an over-emphasis on competition as an experience and a motivator at the expense of other valuable experiences. It is interesting to note that most of the recent innovations in physical education have been initiated by teachers. Physical education has undergone a major rethink during the past few years and health-based physical education is only one changing focus. The 14-18 phase, the idea of games education, athletic foundation courses, outdoor learning and living, and sports leadership courses are just a few. The so-called "volunteerism" oversimplifies the relationship between education cuts and this interesting trend in primary school practice.

Many teachers canvassed in the survey emphasised that their use of reading helpers in the classroom was motivated by sound educational principles centring on the importance of dismantling the barriers between home and school and of "opening up" school reading work to parents and the wider community. Moreover, the implication in the headline of irresponsible neglect on the part of teachers is wholly unfounded.

The work of school reading helpers was found almost invariably to be carried out under the supervision of experienced professionals. Finally, your use of quotation marks in the headline assumes (incorrectly) my own use of the phrase "being left to unpaid helpers" in my report. This has the effect of achieving a spurious authenticity for a sensationalist headline which in fact only quotes itself. Teachers' work with parents and others in the community comprises some of the most time-consuming and professionally taxing of their duties, contractual or otherwise. Increased staffing and resources are desperately needed in order to support teachers in this essential task. — Yours faithfully, Barry Stierer, Research Officer, Parental Help with Reading in Schools Project, University of London Institute of Education, 18 Woburn Square, London WC1R 0NS.



The next person who says, 'If she wouldn't give in to the miners, there's not much hope for us' is going to get a knuckle sandwich — OK?

## Teachers, with some help, instruct young children in reading

MAY I correct the misleading impression created by the headline for your article about my research into school reading volunteers: reading lessons "being left to unpaid helpers" (12.3.85)?

The overtones of alarmism in this headline are not supported by my findings. First, the suggestion that an increasing number of teachers are resorting to an expedient "volunteerism" oversimplifies the relationship between education cuts and this interesting trend in primary school practice. Many teachers canvassed in the survey emphasised that their use of reading helpers in the classroom was motivated by sound educational principles centring on the importance of dismantling the barriers between home and school and of "opening up" school reading work to parents and the wider community.

Moreover, the implication in the headline of irresponsible neglect on the part of teachers is wholly unfounded.

## BA, culture

YOUR Courses Guide (February 15) omitted to mention the BA Cultural Studies at this polytechnic. This degree, which has been running for five years, is heavily subsidised, but there are some places for September, 1985 entry.

Students examine English cultural history and theory and can specialise in popular culture, including mass media, philosophy, or literature. The degree combines theoretical and some practical work and thus leads to a variety of career options. We also welcome mature students. Studies range from soap operas to psychoanalytic theory and from 19th-century feminist history to cultural analysis of new technologies. — Yours faithfully, David Albury, Admissions Tutor (Cultural Studies), North East London Polytechnic, Livingstone Road, London E15.

## The teachers' campaign

THE MINERS' defeat shows that a strike can rarely overcome a modern government, and yet the teachers are now embarking on an equally hopeless campaign.

The miners had an irrational case whose only hope of success lay in industrial muscle. The teachers, on the other hand, have a genuine grievance, with which the majority of people have much sympathy, but they lack completely any kind of muscle.

The only way in which teachers can win their struggle against the deliberate devaluation of their profession is to obtain the government. — Duncan Smith, 16 Victoria Road, Cirencester, Gloucester.

SURELY everyone would agree with F. D. King (Forum, March 5) in his assertion that "classroom teachers and the children are education" and "the rest are simply there to service their needs." However, the implication he makes that "except for cleaners and canteen ladies" teachers are receiving very little help is strongly objected to by the writers of this letter. As ancillary staff, covering a multitude of tasks, providing a support service not only for teachers, but also for "cleaners and canteen ladies", we feel we make an important contribution to the life of the school in which we all work.

His idea that, in order to fund an increase in teachers' pay, administrators should be paid less, shows how completely out of touch he is with the pay structures of school ancillary staff, who are after all administrators. Each of us would be more than happy to receive the equivalent of the bottom of Scale 1. J. Fisher — School Secretary, S. Skinner, A.L.A. Library and Resources Assistant, D. Green — Secretarial Assistant, J. Clark — Secretarial Assistant, Coventry.

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## WESTMINSTER SCHOOL HEAD

## HEAD

Applications are invited for the post of Head which will become vacant from the 1st May, 1986 following the retirement of Dr. John Rae.

Further particulars and an application form are available from the Secretary to the Governing Body, Westminster School, c/o Messrs Lee Bolton & Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, London SW1P 3JT.

Closing date for return of application forms: 30th March, 1985.

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CDVEC Secretary: W. Ronald, Dublin 8, D02

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As a result of the appointment of the present Vice-Principal to the post of Principal, applications are invited for the post of Vice-Principal of the College to take effect from 1st September, 1985, or as soon as possible thereafter.

The college, presently Group 5, has four departments: Academic Studies, Business Studies, Catering and Food Studies and Secretarial Studies. These departments provide a wide range of courses to meet the needs of business, commerce and industry. Courses are also provided under the Youth Training Programme. The college is situated in the business centre of Belfast in a modern, nine-storey purpose-built building. There is also a recently acquired and modernised science adjacent to the main building. Applicants must have a suitable university degree or equivalent qualification relevant to the work of the college. Substantive teaching and administrative experience at a senior level preferably in further education is essential.

Preference may be given to suitable applicants who have public service, business, commercial or industrial experience, relevant to the work of the college. The position is open to both men and women.

Further information and application forms may be obtained from the Chief Officer, Belfast Education and Library Board, (Room 22, 40 Academy Street, Belfast BT1 5NQ, to whom completed applications should be returned not later than 12 noon on FRIDAY, 26th MARCH, 1985.

## Department of Education and Science HM Inspectors of Schools Teacher Training

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Application forms (to be returned as soon as possible and not later than 26th March, 1985) and further information may be obtained from Mr E. D. Foster, Department of Education and Science, Elizabeth House, 39 York Road, London SE1 7PH. Telephone 01-834 0738/0739/0800. Please quote reference 1385.

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General Certificate of Education Examination The Board invites applications for the following appointments:

## Chief Examiners Ordinary Level HUMAN BIOLOGY FOR JANUARY, 1986 COMPUTING STUDIES FOR JUNE, 1986 Advanced &amp; Ordinary Level JAPANESE FOR JUNE, 1986

Applicants should be graduates or hold appropriate qualifications and should be under 65 with five years recent teaching experience. Examining experience is essential.

Chief examiners' duties include setting question papers, advising on the award of grades and may include the supervision of a team of examiners. For application forms and further details write to The Secretary, University of London, School Examinations Board, Stewart House, (Room 215), 32 Russell Square, London WC1B 5DN.

Applicants should enclose a self-addressed foolscap envelope. Completed application forms should be returned by April 18th, 1985. Previous applicants for the post in Computing Studies need not re-apply.

## EFL SUMMER SCHOOL in OXFORD

## HEAD OF COURSE Anglo-World Education Ltd (ARELS-FELCO)

Well-established summer courses for adults

JULY AND AUGUST

Challenging post for experienced EFL person with administrative flair.

Write or phone for details and application form: Simon Fenn, Principal, Oxford Language Centre, 108 Banbury Road, Oxford. (0865) 55808

## Head of Department/Professorial Posts in Electrical and Electronic Engineering and Surveying

Grade VI £17,397 — £19,170

Applications are invited for the above posts from academically and professionally qualified candidates. The Polytechnic Council would also be pleased to hear of suitable candidates from third parties.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from The Staff Officer, Trent Polytechnic, Burton Street, Nottingham NG1 4BU. (Telephone 0602 418248, ext. 2059). Closing date for receipt of applications: 15th April, 1985.

TRENT POLYTECHNIC NOTTINGHAM

## CLIFTON COLLEGE

## Housemaster of Polack's House

The post of Housemaster will become vacant in September 1986 when the present holder moves to a senior academic position within the school.

Candidates for this challenging appointment, which is unique in Angle-Jewry, should be honours graduates with relevant experience.

In addition to teaching an academic subject, the Housemaster is responsible for Hebrew teaching and Jewish religious services. The successful applicant will be expected to move to Clifton not later than April 1986 in order to ensure a smooth hand-over in September.

Salary: Clifton scale. Preferred age-range: 30-45. For further details write to the Headmaster, Clifton College, 32 College Road, Bristol BS8 3JEL.

## TWO ASSISTANT DEANS OF STUDENTS

Applications are invited for suitably qualified candidates to work with Dean of Students at Richmond College, The American International College of London. The College has two campuses, one at Richmond Hill, one in Kensington. Candidates should have experience with student services in such areas as student activities, student publications, career guidance, student counselling, or field trip co-ordination. Generous fringe benefits. Starting date: August, 1985.

Further particulars may be obtained by calling Miss Slater, Dean of Students Office, telephone 01-800 9766, ext. 214, or by submitting credentials to Dr. S. Simmons-Giardini, Richmond College, Queen's Road, Richmond, Surrey.



# We'll pay you £5,000 a year to read engineering but it isn't a handout.

We'll talk about money later. If that's your main motivation in life, we'd rather you read no further. Otherwise, have a go at answering these questions:

If you've thought of joining the Royal Engineers, ask yourself, could you design a bridge, not in an aseptic office, but in the back of a Land-Rover?

If you think you'd make a Royal Signals Officer, could you set up a communications system in pitch darkness and pouring rain?

If you picture yourself in the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, could you fix a helicopter in the middle of a forest as well as in the workshop?

And most important of all, if you're put in charge of forty intelligent and experienced soldiers, could you win their respect?

If you can answer a truthful yes to this sort of question, you might be the kind of person we're after. Read on.

## Cadetships.

If you have either been accepted for a degree course, or indeed have already started one and will graduate before you're 25, you can apply for a

Cadetship now. It's worth £4,825 in your first year, £5,406 in your second and £5,990 in your third. What's more, we'll take care of your tuition fees.

First, you'll have to attend the Regular Commissions Board, a three day selection process. If you pass (by no means a foregone conclusion), you'll be granted a probationary commission as a 2nd Lieutenant. While you're a student, we'll expect you to join the University Officers' Training Corps and to spend part of your summer vacation with your Corps.

Then, after graduation, you will go to Sandhurst for a seven month course. If you get through that, you'll become a full Lieutenant, on a salary of £9,005 a year.

Once you pass out of Sandhurst, you will be committed to serving for at least five years. Alternatively you could try for a Bursary. This way you're only committed for three years.

## Bursaries.

Unlike Cadetships, Bursaries are open to both men and women. They are worth £900 a year, as an addition to your LEA grant and they're neither

taxed, nor subject to means testing.

Like a Cadet, you have to satisfy RCB, but you won't have any military commitments while you're a student. After Sandhurst, you'll start off on £9,005 a year (£8,800 for women).

And at the end of your three years, you can always apply to extend your Commission. Or if that doesn't fit in with your scheme of things, we'll hand you a tax free gratuity of £3,525.

## How to apply.

You can ask for sponsorship any time until the April preceding your final year. If you have graduated already you're still eligible for an Army Commission and as a Lieutenant you'd be earning £9,005.

If you'd like to know more about life as an Army Officer, write to Major John Floyd, Dept B5, Empress State Building, Lillie Road, London SW6 1TR. Tell him your date of birth, your school, your university, polytechnic or college of higher education and the qualifications you have or expect.



**Army Officer**

## THE DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

### MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS IN TERMS OF SENIOR STAFF FOR TEACHING IN ALGERIAN UNIVERSITIES (1985-1986)

The Ministry of Higher Education recruits professors for English teaching positions in Algerian Universities in:

- Linguistics
- American Civilisation
- British Civilisation
- Comparative Literature
- English Literature
- Modern English Literature
- American Literature
- British-American Literature

Applications, with curriculum vitae and a passport photograph, together with telephone number, should be sent to:

**THE CULTURAL SECTION,  
ALGERIAN EMBASSY,  
6 Hyde Park Gate, London SW7**

Interviews will be held in May, 1985.



### PIPERS CORNER SCHOOL GREAT KINGSHILL BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

145 Boarders and 200 Day Girls (ages 5-18)

The Governors of Pipers Corner School invite applications for the post of

## HEAD

which will become vacant in January, 1986 on the retirement of the present Headmaster.

Details of the post and an application form may be obtained from:

The Clerk to the Governors,  
Pipers Corner School,  
Great Kingshill, High Wycombe,  
Buckinghamshire HP15 6LP.

### LECTURESHIP IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Applied Mathematics. The University plans to offer degrees in Computer Science with Business Studies or with Biology from January 1986 and subsequently to develop degrees involving Computer Science and Applied Mathematics. The person appointed will be expected to contribute to the teaching, research and administration associated with these programmes and to other mathematics teaching in the University.

Appointments for 1st July 1985 or as soon as possible thereafter. Starting salary in the range £24,000-£35,000. U.S.S. Closing date for applications 15th April 1985.

Further particulars may be obtained from The Registrar, The University of Buckingham, Buckingham MK18 1EG.

**The University of Buckingham**

Department of Biology Applications are invited for the post of

### Temporary Lecturer in Genetics

for a two year period from 1 October 1985. All fields of Genetics will be considered although preference will be given to applicants with interests in cellular / developmental genetics. There will be ample opportunity for research. Salary scale £7,520 x £470 to £14,985 per annum (under review). The initial salary will depend on qualifications and experience although the appointment is unlikely to be made above PHE 2. Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. D. A. S. Copland, The University, Southampton SO9 5BT, to whom applications (7 copies from U.K. applicants should be sent not later than 4 April 1985 quoting reference number 2757.



### CROYDON COLLEGE

Fairfield, Croydon CR9 1DX  
Tel: 01-688 9271

### Faculty of Art & Design

Applications are invited for the following posts to commence on September 1st, 1985:

### LECTURER II in Hand Bookbinding

Applicants should have the appropriate trade experience and should hold a degree and or relevant professional qualification. Previous teaching experience at advanced level is desirable.

The successful applicant would be required to teach full leather time binding and general bookbinding on a range of courses leading to BTEC Higher and Lower National Certificate and College Certification. The salary for this post will be in accordance with the current Burnham Further Education Award and is at present:

**LECTURER II — £8,193 — £12,744 p.a.**  
(inclusive of London Weighting Allowance)

Required as soon as possible, to join the fast growing BTEC Business Studies group:

### LECTURER 1

The successful candidate will be required to lecture on BTEC National and Higher National Courses in the area of Public Administration and Organisation in its Environment.

The salary for this post will be in accordance with the current Burnham Further Education Award and is at present:

**LECTURER 1 — £6,555 — £11,157**  
(including the London Weighting Allowance)

Required from September 1985 the following posts will be based at the College's 16-19 Centre at Heath Clark Centre, Cooper Road, Croydon:

### LECTURER 1

Economics / Law / Accounting

A graduate to teach two of the above subjects to 'A' Level and to assist in non-GCE curriculum areas if possible.

### LECTURER 1

Community Care

A well qualified Lecturer to teach Child Development and Health Subjects in the NNEB / Community Care Courses.

The salary for these posts will be in accordance with the current Burnham Further Education Award and is at present:

**LECTURER 1 — £6,555 — £11,157 p.a.**  
(including the London Weighting Allowance)

Further details and application forms may be obtained from the Assistant Principal (Personnel), Croydon College, Fairfield, Croydon CR9 1DX. A self-addressed envelope would be much appreciated. Completed application forms should be returned within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement.

### THE GREENWICH YOUNG PEOPLES THEATRE LTD

Applications are invited for the post of

### THEATRE-IN-EDUCATION TEAM LEADER

Appointment to commence on 2nd September, 1985. The Greenwich Young Peoples Theatre (GYPT) provides a professional theatre-in-education service for LEA schools and theatre arts activities for young people in their own time.

We are looking for a TEAM LEADER to assume responsibility for the theatre-in-education work of the company. Candidates must have considerable practical experience of professional theatre-in-education and a strong theoretical understanding of the underlying artistic and educational principles of the work. They should be able to direct, develop and co-ordinate the skills of company members in the creation and presentation of programmes of a high artistic and educational standard. The post demands exceptional qualities of leadership.

The Greenwich Young Peoples Theatre Ltd. is an Equal Opportunities Employer. Applications are invited regardless of race, sex or sexual orientation.

Salary scale: Lecturer Grade II in accordance with the Burnham (F.E.) report, within the range £7,548 to £12,099 p.a. plus £1,038 p.a. Inner London Allowance. This post is suitable for job share scheme.

Further details and application forms obtainable from: The Secretary to the Governors, G.Y.P.T. Ltd., The Greenwich Young Peoples Theatre, Burrage Road, Plumstead, London SE18 7JZ. Tel: 01-854 1316.

Potential applicants should apply for details and forms no later than Friday, 29th March. Closing date for the receipt of completed application forms: Monday, 22nd April, 1985.

## Lecturers in Education Opportunities at all levels in an expanding Department.

Bristol Polytechnic's Education Department is currently entering an exciting new phase in its development. The Department already offers a wide range of initial and in-service courses of teacher education, and is now developing Diploma and Higher Degree courses. As a result we are now seeking several Lecturers to join us in September of this year. All candidates should possess an advanced qualification in education, have teaching experience in a relevant curriculum area, and be actively involved in research.

### PRINCIPAL LECTURERS

#### Education Studies

Candidates, who should be experienced in teacher education, must have a substantial record of research and publications on philosophical, psychological and/or sociological aspects of education theory and practice. Applications from candidates with experience of primary education and/or equal opportunities policies will be especially welcome.

#### Curriculum Studies (Primary Education)

Applicants are invited from candidates from a wide range of backgrounds in primary education but applicants with teaching and research experience in early childhood education, science, environmental studies, expressive arts, mathematics or special educational needs within the primary school curriculum will be particularly welcome. Reference L158.

### LECTURER II's/SENIOR LECTURERS

#### Educational Studies

Applicants should have advanced qualifications in psychology, philosophy or sociology of education, and must also be able to demonstrate a commitment to teaching outside their disciplines in a range of professionally relevant and issue-based courses. Primary school teaching experience will be an advantage in this post.

#### Curriculum Studies (Primary Education)

The need is for someone with recent primary school teaching experience and particular interests in one or more of the following areas: early childhood education, expressive arts (including movement), science, mathematics, environmental studies (including geography) and special educational needs in the primary school. Experience of anti-racist and anti-sexist teaching strategies in the primary school will also be welcome.

#### Curriculum Studies (Secondary/Further Education)

Applicants should have experience of teaching and research on pre-vocational education and/or the pastoral curriculum. The person appointed will be expected to teach on initial and in-service courses and to help in the development of department policy and provision in these areas of increasing importance within the curriculum of secondary and further education.

#### Special Educational Needs

This Lecturer, who will contribute to both specialist and generalist courses of initial and in-service training, will be expected to have a particular interest in maladjustment and the behaviour of disaffected pupils in ordinary schools. Applications from candidates able to contribute to courses on the psychological aspects of education will be particularly welcome.

#### Craft, Design and Technology Education

Required to make a major contribution to the training of CDT teachers within the BEd degree and within in-service courses. Applicants should be able to make a particular contribution to the team in the area of computing and electronics and should have a general interest in pre-vocational education.

#### Mathematics Education

Applicants should be able to contribute to courses on the teaching of mathematics and computing to primary and lower secondary school pupils. Recent experience of teaching mathematics in school is essential.

Reference L159.

Applicants for all posts must be prepared to supervise students on teaching practice and to contribute to the Department's developing policies on multi-cultural education and equal opportunities in education.

**SALARIES:**  
PL £13,095 - £14,580 (Bar) - £16,467 per annum  
LII £7,548 - £11,175 (Bar) - £12,099 per annum  
SL £11,175 - £13,128 (Bar) - £14,061 per annum

The appointment will be made on the appropriate scale according to relevant previous service/experience. (Progression from the LII scale to the SL scale is in accordance with the provisions of the Burnham Further Education Report). In each case, application forms and further details are available from the Personnel Office, Bristol Polytechnic, Coldharbour Lane, Frenchay, Bristol. Tel: Bristol (0272) 656261 Ext. 216 or 217.

Closing date for all applications 10 April 1985.

Please quote reference number in all communications.

**Bristol Polytechnic**



## Dean: Faculty of Management & Business

£24,348  
(Vice Principal - Group 12)

## Head of Department: Biological Sciences

Grade VI £17,397 - £19,170  
JOHN DALTON FACULTY OF TECHNOLOGY

The Faculty at present consists of four Departments (Accounting & Finance, Business Studies, Economics and Economic History Management) and a School of Business Information Technology. There are approximately 131 full-time staff and 1800 full-time equivalent students. Degree, post-graduate, BTEC and professional courses are offered in many of these areas. The position of Dean is at Assistant Director level and, accordingly, the Dean will be expected to contribute to such cross-Polytechnic management functions as are required by the Director. Candidates should have extensive teaching, research and industrial experience and be able to provide the leadership appropriate to this senior position. Ref M224.

The Department offers a number of courses both full-time and part-time, including Honours degrees in Applied Biological Sciences, MIBOL, FIMLS, HND Applied Biology and HNC in Medical Laboratory Sciences, also Biology as a principal subject in the Combined Studies Honours degree. There are 37 teaching staff. The Head of Department is responsible for the academic leadership of the Department and for the effective management of its staffing and resources. Applicants should possess high academic qualifications and a proven record of achievement in applied research, development and/or consultancy. Ref T709.

For further particulars and an application form, returnable by 19 April 1985 send a self-addressed envelope, quoting the appropriate reference number to the Secretary, Manchester Polytechnic, All Saints, Manchester M15 6BH. An Equal Opportunity Employer.

## Manchester Polytechnic

### UCG Coláiste na hOileá Gailimh UNIVERSITY COLLEGE GALWAY

### PROFESSORSHIP OF PHILOSOPHY

Applications are invited for the above full-time, statutory post. Salary scale IR£20,938 x (7) - IR£26,054. Closing date for receipt of applications 28 APRIL, 1985. Further information may be obtained from the Registrar, University College Galway, Ireland.

### P.E./SPORTS SCIENCE GRADUATE (FEMALE)

Vacancy for Programme Consultant in lively and professional health studies. Sound knowledge of exercise theory, good appearance, lively personality and immediate availability important. Salary c. £8500 with career prospects. Telephone Miss Howarth on 0242 522200.

## ilea Inner London Education Authority NORTH LONDON COLLEGE Principal

Applications are invited for the post of Principal of North London College to commence on 1st January 1986, on the retirement of the present Principal, Mr. R. M. Bees.

The College is organised in five departments: Engineering & Science, Social Services, Creative Studies, General Studies, and Business Studies.

The main premises are at Camden Road, N7 with branches at Amdinster Road, N7 and Essex Road, N1.

Applicants should be well qualified academically and possess a sound knowledge of further education, together with administrative experience at a senior level.

Under the provisions of the Burnham (Further Education) Report, the College is in Group 5 and the salary for the post of Principal is £21,489 per annum plus £1,038 London Allowance.

Further information and application forms (to be returned by 19 April 1985) may be obtained from the Education Officer (EOPHE 4), Inner London Education Authority, Room 267A, The County Hall, London SE1 7PB.

ILEA IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER



## Gloucestershire College of Arts & Technology

Gloucestershire - An Equal Opportunities Employer  
GLOUCESTERSHIRE COLLEGE OF ARTS & TECHNOLOGY  
DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT & BUSINESS STUDIES  
Applications are invited from suitably qualified people for the following posts:

### Principal Lecturer: Information Technology in Management & Business Studies

(£13,955 - £14,580 per annum) Post Number 997Q070  
The person appointed will contribute specialist information technology expertise to a variety of areas of work and courses within the Department. This will involve monitoring, co-ordinating and developing the application of information technology together with the development of short courses. The successful candidate is likely to have had recent industrial / commercial experience, which will have included the application of information technology in a business context. In addition, they should, ideally, have had experience within an education and/or training role.

### Lecturer II in Personnel Management and Behavioural Sciences

(£7,548 - £12,099) Post Number 997Q071  
The person appointed will be expected to make a major contribution towards the department's teaching of personnel management and behavioural sciences. The successful candidate is likely to have had personnel management experience in industry / commerce; be qualified to MIPM or AIPM and be able to demonstrate their ability to effectively teach / train.

### Lecturer II in Business Studies

(£7,548 - £12,099) Post Number 997Q072  
The person appointed will be expected to provide a generalist contribution to the teaching of Business Studies across a range of the department's courses in subjects like ECONOMICS, BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION AND LAW. The successful candidate will be able to make an effective teaching contribution in the above disciplines, particularly on BTEC Higher Diploma and Certificate course modules 'Business in Context' and 'Business in Society' and, in addition, BTEC National Diploma and Certificate modules 'Organisation and its Environment' and 'Administration in Business'.

### Lecturer II in Accounts and Related Subjects

(£7,548 - £12,099) Post Number 997Q073  
The person appointed will contribute specialist financial expertise to the areas of financial and management accounting on a variety of courses within the department. The successful candidate will be expected to have relevant industrial / commercial experience; professional qualifications in business and accounting. They should be able to demonstrate their ability to effectively teach and will have experience in teaching BTEC 'Business Accounting' at Higher and National level. The above expansion of posts has arisen directly from the 1983 National Advisory Board Planning Exercise. In addition to the above posts and as a result of recent staff movements there exist two vacancies in the following:

### Lecturer I in Office Studies

(£5,910 - £10,512) Post Number 997Q011  
The successful candidate will be able to offer a wide range of integrated subject areas from the following: Background to Business, Word Processing, Shorthand, Typewriting, Audio-Typing, Shorthand, Transcription, Office Practice, Secretarial Duties, Information Technology, and Numeracy.

### Lecturer I in Business Studies

(£5,910 - £10,512) Post Number 997Q024  
The successful candidate will be required to teach across a range of courses at all levels. Preference will be given to candidates who can offer one or more of the following areas of expertise: BANKING, BUSINESS ORGANISATION, INSURANCE, LAW, C.P.V.E.  
All the above posts will be effective from 1st September 1985. The closing date for all applications is 12th April 1985. Further details and an application form from: Administrative Officer (Staffing), Gloucestershire College of Arts & Technology, Oxstalls Campus, Oxstalls Lane, Gloucester GL2 9HW. S.A.E. PLEASE.

## UNIVERSITY OF KEELE POSTS AT KEELE

The University of Keele is strengthening a number of Departments, particularly in research, as the first of a number of new initiatives. A major feature of the Keele philosophy for undergraduates is the provision of a wide range of dual honours options and each of the Departments listed contributes to this programme.

We are looking for a professor to lead the three branches of the Modern Languages Department - French, German and Russian; to initiate and encourage research and joint developments where appropriate.

The post in Electronic Engineering is the University's first chair in Engineering and the new professor will be expected to expand activities in electronics in close collaboration with physics. Brian Fender, Vice-Chancellor.

**Chair in the Department of Modern Languages**  
Applications are invited for a Chair in the newly-formed Department of Modern Languages, tenable from 1st October 1985. The successful candidate will be expected to assume the Headship of the Department which encompasses the former Departments of French, German and Russian Studies. The appointment may be made in either French or German, although preference will be given to an appointment to the Chair of French. The University would welcome applicants with expertise in more than one of the subject areas of the department. Salary will be within the current Professorial range.

**Chair of Electronic Engineering**  
The University has established a Chair of Electronic Engineering in the Department of Physics, tenable from 1st October 1985. Electronic Engineering interests within the Department include Digital Signal Processing, Medical Electronics and Bioengineering, Instrumentation, Thin Film Technology and Quantum Electronics. Applications are invited from candidates with interests in any of the above fields or with an interest in initiating a new area of research. Salary will be within the current Professorial range.

**Lectureship in Biology**  
Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Biology in the Department of Biological Sciences, tenable from 1st October 1985. Candidates should have experience in cellular immunology and will be expected to work in collaboration with the research group led by Professor Armes, the main interests of which are in the field of metazoan biology. Experience with modern monoclonal antibodies would be an advantage. Salary will be within the first four points of the Lecturer scale, £7,520 - £14,925.

**NEW BLOOD POSTS**  
Eligibility for the following New Blood Lectureships is limited to persons who are 35 and under on the date of taking up appointment, and who currently hold no permanent University appointments in the United Kingdom, of any kind.

**Department of Biological Sciences**  
**'New Blood' Lectureships in Biochemistry (Cell Biology)**  
Applications are invited for a 'New Blood' Lectureship in Biochemistry, tenable from 1st October 1985. Candidates should have interests in membrane biochemistry. The successful applicant will be expected to work in collaboration with Professor Lloyd's research group, current interests of which include molecular and lysosomal function. The salary will be in the range £7,520 - £14,925 with placing dependent on age and experience.

**Department of Geology**  
**'New Blood' Lectureship in Applied Sedimentology**  
Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Applied Sedimentology. The successful applicant will be expected to take up higher duties on 1st October 1985, and will develop research and teaching in areas of sedimentology relevant to resource-based industries, for example, basin analysis and sediment diagenesis. Applicants should possess a higher degree in geology, and industrial experience would be an advantage. The salary will be in the range £7,520 - £14,925 with placing dependent on age and experience.

Application forms and further particulars from the Registrar, University of Keele, Keele, Staffordshire ST5 5BG, to whom they should be returned not later than 26th April 1985. Please indicate the post(s) in which you are interested.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

### "New Blood" and Information Technology LECTURESHIPS

Applications are invited for the following appointments under the UGC's 'New Blood' and Information Technology Initiatives. The posts are available from 1 October 1985 and for the 'New Blood' posts candidates should normally be aged 35 or under.

**"NEW BLOOD" LECTURESHIPS**  
**BOTANY AND MICROBIOLOGY (REF. N51)** - Bacterial Ecology. Microbiologist with interests in and experience in classical biology, particularly low plasmid-encoded components influence bacterial survival, growth and competitiveness in the natural environment.

**CHEMISTRY (REF. N52)** - Synthetic organic chemistry. Candidates should have special interests in the synthesis of natural products or molecules of biological importance. Those who are already candidates for our post of Lecturer 'Twining special interests in teaching and research in organic chemistry or in biological chemistry or in both' for which applications closed on 6 March 1985 will automatically be considered and need not apply again.

**COGNITIVE LINGUISTICS (REF. N53)** - Research to be focused on the interface between grammar and the language of thought. Candidates should have interests in 2 or more of: syntactic theory, semantics, natural language processing, pragmatics (relevance theory).

**MATHEMATICS (REF. N54)** - In the field of Algebra to work in the group led by Professor P. M. Cohn.

**NUTRITIONAL ANTHROPOLOGY (REF. N55)** - Joint appointment with the Department of Human Nutrition, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and Department of Anthropology, JCL. Candidates should have interests in the inter-disciplinary and comparative study of nutritional problems in both the underdeveloped and developed worlds. Those with training in the social aspects of either anthropology or nutrition are encouraged to apply, although a basic knowledge of the physiology of human nutrition is likely to be an advantage. If required, the successful applicant may be asked to undergo additional research training in nutrition or anthropology.

**PHARMACOLOGY (REF. N56)** - Application of the techniques of molecular biology and/or immunology (eg monoclonal antibody methods) to the study of receptors. The Department has complementary expertise in the physiological investigation of receptors and in other aspects of immunopharmacology.

**PHILOSOPHY (REF. N57)** - History of Philosophy, possibly specialising in Recent Continental Philosophy. Applicants for the posts advertised in February will automatically be considered and need not apply again.

**PHYSICS AND ASTRONOMY (REF. N58)** - In the field of Theoretical Atomic Physics and Astrophysics. The successful candidate should have interests in fundamental atomic and molecular physics, in the determination of atomic and molecular data required for research in astronomy, and in astrophysical theory.

**TRANSPORT STUDIES (REF. N59)** - within the Department of Civil and Municipal Engineering. Research to be concerned with computer-aided traffic engineering with the aim of increasing the usefulness to practicing traffic engineers of modern computing technology.

**ZOOLOGY (REF. N60)** - A molecular cell biologist with experience in molecular genetics is sought to work on problems in vertebrate neuroendocrinology in association with Professor M. C. Relf's Neuroendocrinology Group.

**INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**  
**COMPUTER SCIENCE (REF. T1)** - Candidates would preferably have a research interest in aspects of data communication protocols, distributed systems or software engineering. Candidates with exceptional abilities in these areas should apply.

**ELECTRONICS (REF. T2)** - In the field of Opto-electronics with particular emphasis on optical fibre signal processing.  
Salary for all posts will be on the Lecturer Scale £7,520 - £14,925 per annum plus £1,255 per annum London Allowance.

Applications (no forms) including a full c.v. and names and addresses of three referees should be sent to: Registrar, University College London, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT. Closing date for application is 12 April 1985. Please quote appropriate reference number in all correspondence.

## Council for National Academic Awards DEPUTY HEAD OF THE REGISTRATIONS & CONFERMENTS UNIT

Applications are invited for the new post of Deputy Head of the Registrations and Conferments Unit. The duties will be varied and will include dealing with correspondence and enquiries from institutions and students, supervising and training staff, operating computer and manual record systems; and responsibility for the sales ledger.

Applicants should preferably be graduates, but other appropriate qualifications and experience will be considered. Experience of administrative work, in an educational or other public institution, supervision of staff, and computer based information systems is desirable. Keyboard skills would be helpful.  
Salary scale: £8,585 - £13,137 p.a. including London Weighting.  
Further particulars of the post may be obtained from: Personnel & Training Officer, CNA, 344/254 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8BP. Tel: 01-278 4411

## Colaiste Naisiunta Ealaine is Deartha

### National College of Art and Design

Applications are invited for the following senior academic posts:  
**Head of Painting in the Faculty of Fine Art**  
Salary IRC15,703-IRC19,482

This position offers a considerable opportunity of developing further the Painting Department in the College.

The person appointed will be a painter of reputation with appropriate teaching and administrative experience.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from:  
The Personnel Officer  
National College of Art & Design  
100 Thomas Street,  
Dublin 8, Ireland.  
Telephone (0001) 711377

Closing date:  
15 April 1985.

## Middlesex Polytechnic

### Middlesex Business School Lecturer in Accounting and Finance

to £17,145 p.a. inc.  
An opportunity to teach across a wide range of courses at undergraduate, postgraduate and research levels, and to pursue specialist teaching and research interests.

Applicants should have relevant degree and/or professional qualifications in the area of accounting and finance. Appointment will be at an appropriate point, based on qualifications and experience, on the scales: LMSL 23,225-£14,739 p.a. inc. P.L. £13,773-£17,145 p.a. inc.

For appointment at P.L. level, good academic qualifications, degree teaching experience, and the ability to initiate and conduct research are expected.  
Write, enclosing S.A.E. (incl. 90 x 40) and quoting Ref. AB78C, to: Further details and an application form: Personnel Officer, Middlesex Polytechnic, 114 Chase Side, London W14 3PW. Closing Date April 15.

## KING SAUD UNIVERSITY, RIYADH, SAUDI ARABIA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

### FACULTY AND TEACHING ASSISTANT VACANCIES

Arabic speakers are invited to apply for one year renewable contracts, tenable from 27 July, 1985.

### FACULTY MEMBERS:

(Applicants should be Ph.D. holders and/or holders of academic titles from accredited universities).

Vacancies exist in the Departments of:

1. Food Science  
- Human Nutrition  
- Chemistry and Food Analysis
2. Plant Production  
- Crop Physiology  
- Agronomy (Crop Production)  
- Range Ecology and Management
3. Soil Science  
- Pedology (Soil Survey and Classification)
4. Plant Protection  
- Economic Entomology (Classification)
5. Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology  
- Agricultural Economics (Economics)  
- Agricultural Statistics (with experience in computer science)
6. Home Economics (Females Only)  
- Textile and clothing  
- Art  
- Rural Sociology

### TEACHING ASSISTANTS:

- Nematology (M.Sc.)
- Machinery (M.Sc.)
- Food Technology (M.Sc.)
- Field Crops Breeding (M.Sc.)
- Pomology (M.Sc.)
- Economic Entomology (B.Sc.)
- Pesticides (B.Sc.)
- Plant Tissue Culture (working experience in trees)
- Soil-water relationship (B.Sc./M.Sc.)
- Technician (Lab. equipment maintenance)

Benefits include: Tax free salaries and allowances, free furnished accommodation, free yearly return air tickets for incumbent and family, free medical/dental care, end of service gratuity.

Application forms are available by writing (as soon as possible) to the following address, stating clearly the college to which you wish to apply, and where you saw this advertisement: Ms Carmel A. Donohue, King Saud University Office, 26 Belgrave Square, London WC1X 8BQ.

ONLY SUCCESSFUL APPLICATIONS WILL BE CONTACTED.

## Council for National Academic Awards ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT (Temporary Post)

Applications are invited for the temporary post of Administrative Assistant to work within the Institutional Reviews area of the Council's work. The duties will be varied and will include information handling and research, statistical and committee work, preparation of papers, and general administrative support to Officers.

The post is offered on a fixed term contractual basis until 30 September 1985.

Applicants should preferably be graduates with some experience of work in higher education, but other appropriate qualifications and experience will be considered.

Salary scale: £8,585 - £13,137 p.a. including London Weighting.

Further particulars of the post may be obtained from: Personnel & Training Officer, CNA, 344/254 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8BP. Tel: 01-278 4411 to whom applications giving details of qualifications and experience and the names of two referees should be submitted by 4 APRIL 1985.

## OXFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT SENIOR SCHOOLS ADVISER

Salary: Southbury Head Teacher Group II (£18,158-£19,508)  
The post demands optimum good humour, imagination and an ability to work hard. The successful applicant, who will lead the Schools Advisory Service, will be committed to a successful good future and will include information handling and research, statistical and committee work, preparation of papers, and general administrative support to Officers.

The post is offered on a fixed term contractual basis until 30 September 1985.

Applicants should preferably be graduates with some experience of work in higher education, but other appropriate qualifications and experience will be considered.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS



### LECTURESHIPS NEW APPOINTMENTS

Under the UGC New Blood Scheme the University of Leeds has been awarded a total of 11 new lectureships. Each post is tenable from 1 September, 1985 and salaries will be on the lecturer scale, £7,520 - £14,925 per annum, under review. The upper age limit for applicants under the New Blood Scheme is 35. Further particulars are available from the Registrar, The University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT, to whom applications should be sent. Please quote the appropriate reference number.

### FACULTY OF ARTS

Department of French (Ref No. 5/8)  
**MODERN FRENCH LANGUAGE** Study of the language of presentation, permission and negotiation in French at a formal level, with particular reference to administrative, economic and commercial contexts. Expertise in other linguistic/philological areas would be an advantage. Closing date for applications 2 May, 1985.

### FACULTY OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STUDIES

Department of Social Policy and Health Services Studies (Ref No. 35/21)  
**LABOUR MARKETS, SOCIAL CLASS AND SOCIAL POLICY:** the analysis of public and private welfare provision, with particular reference to the social division of welfare. Closing date for applications 16 May, 1985.

### FACULTY OF SCIENCE

Department of Physical Chemistry (Ref No. 46/24)  
**STATISTICAL-MECHANICAL MODELLING** in conjunction with a broad-based experimental investigation (including NMR, diffraction and calorimetry) of the physico-chemical behaviour of micelles, liquid crystals and biological membranes. Closing date for applications 16 May 1985.

Department of Genetics/The Biotechnology Unit (Ref No. 201/3)  
**PROTEIN ENGINEERING:** development of a molecular technology based on ordered intracellular protein assemblies using natural protein crystal lattices modified to include specific functional domains. Closing date for applications 9 May, 1985.

Department of Applied Mathematical Studies (Ref No. 51/15)  
**FLUID MECHANICS:** the study of irregular flows, both naturally occurring and in engineering contexts, synthesising analytical methods with observation and numerical results. Closing date for application 25 April, 1985.

### FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

Department of Ceramics (Ref No. 62/17)  
**CERAMICS:** development of ceramics for electronic applications, particularly for electro-apparatus and microwave components. The Department has established electroceramics research interests, interlinking with solid state physics and chemistry and electronic engineering. Closing date for applications 16 May, 1985.

Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering (Ref No. 66/34)  
**Research interests in the general area of HIGH FREQUENCY COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS AND SUBSYSTEMS** including: radio communication; propagation, microwave communication systems, ultra radio propagation, speed spectrum systems; radio data; satellite navigation. Closing date for applications 9 May, 1985.

Department of Mechanical Engineering (Ref No. 69/32)  
**THERMOFLUIDS:** mathematical modelling of steady/unsteady turbulent flow with varying degrees of compressibility and chemical reaction. Closing date for applications 9 May, 1985.

### FACULTY OF MEDICINE

Department of Cardiovascular Studies (Ref No. 105/28)  
**CARDIOVASCULAR STUDIES** in collaboration with Neuroendocrine Unit, Newcastle. A neuroendocrinologist to work on regulatory peptides in the cardiovascular system with experience, if any, of a variety of techniques such as TCC, radioimmunoassay, receptor binding etc. Closing date for applications 2 May, 1985.

Department of Community Medicine and General Practice (Ref No. 86/26)  
**MEDICAL STATISTICS:** the design and implementation of expert systems for providing statistical advice on study design and analysis to medical researchers. Familiarity with microcomputers essential. Closing date for applications 16 May, 1985.

Department of Microbiology (Ref No. 96/37)  
**BIOCHEMICAL INVESTIGATIONS ON THE MODE OF ACTION OF ANTI-FUNGAL DRUGS:** Proven record in biochemically based research on fungi required. Closing date for applications 9 May, 1985.

## Teacher trainers They're asking for you from Ghana to China.

Voluntary Services Overseas is looking for teacher trainers, ranging from in-service primary and middle-school posts to pre-service teachers colleges in, among other places, Egypt, Nepal and North Sudan. Other posts are available for maths and science teachers, teachers in special education (for the blind, the deaf and the mentally handicapped).

VSO work - being carried out by some 1,000 volunteers at this moment - has a lasting effect in combatting world poverty and hunger. And each VSO worker returns richly rewarded by the two-year experience.

Applicants should be aged between 20 and 65, without dependants and willing to accept no more than the 'local' rate of pay.

If you have the right qualities and expertise and you're free to go, please believe that you're needed urgently!

If you're unable to go, but you would like to support our work, there are still two things you can do: send a donation; become a VSO member.

(For more information, please complete and return the coupon.)

**VSO VOLUNTARY SERVICE OVERSEAS**

I am interested in volunteering my qualifications, or experience are:

Please send details about VSO membership to (1) I enclose a declaration of £10.10 (2) £10.10 (3) £10.10

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Post to: Teachers Unit, Voluntary Service Overseas, 9 Belgrave Square, London SW1 6HW (25% S.A.E. appreciated) Check no 31375

## SHEFFIELD AGAINST RATE CAPPING FOR THE RIGHT REASONS

### CO-ORDINATOR FOR ADULT BASIC EDUCATION (ABE)

The Co-ordinator, as a member of the central team will have a special responsibility to develop further education and training within an established city-wide ABE movement, through liaison with local staff and other agencies. Must be committed to the anti-racist and anti-sexist policies of the service. Experience of basic education work is essential and wider experience of formal and informal work with adults would be an advantage. Applications from black candidates are welcomed. Previous applicants who are still interested in the post should apply for new forms and job description. The appointment is to commence from 1st September 1985.

Salary scale: Burnham FE Lecturer 1 - £7,548 - £12,099

For further details and an application form contact the CHIEF EDUCATION OFFICER (RSE, CURVISED, EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, PO BOX 6, LEEDS LS2 9JT, SHEFFIELD S1 1RL Tel: 0742 29341, EXT 286. CLOSING DATE 19TH APRIL.

## City of Sheffield An Equal Opportunity Employer

## DURHAM COUNTY COUNCIL Education Department DERWENTSDALE TERTIARY COLLEGE Appointment of Vice-Principal

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Vice-Principal of Derwentsdale Tertiary College which is to open in September, 1986, as a result of a reorganisation of post-16 education in the Derwentsdale area. The successful applicant will take up duty on 1st September, 1985, prior to the opening of the Tertiary College.

Further details and application forms may be obtained upon receipt of a stamped addressed envelope from the Director of Education, County Hall, Durham DH1 1SL, to whom applications should be returned by 29th March, 1985.

## Cranfield Academic Research in TURBOMACHINERY

Through advanced teaching and applied research, Cranfield has created centres of excellence in high technology and management which provide an increasingly valuable service to industry, commerce, agriculture and defence.

The School of Mechanical Engineering has an established reputation in the fields of energy, propulsion and mechanical integrity and expansion of the School's Turbomachinery Research Group has led to the creation of two new academic positions.

Applicants should be highly qualified and experienced in either radial or axial flow compressors or turbines. There is particular interest in locating people involved in numerical studies of flow within turbomachinery or in turbine technology.

The successful candidates will be expected to lead a graduate and be responsible for contract research projects and to supervise students working for higher degrees.

The appointments will probably be made at the Research Fellow/Senior Research Fellow level but in exceptional circumstances an appointment may be made at the Reader level. The posts reflect the strong research academic and contract bias of the Group, which has excellent computational and experimental facilities.

Salaries will be within the following University scales: Research Fellow £7,520 - £12,150; Senior Research Fellow £11,205 - £11,925; and Reader £14,135 - £17,175. Assistance may be given with relocation expenses.

For further details please apply to the Personnel Department (ext. 3336) quoting ref. 9029.

Cranfield Institute of Technology Cranfield, Bedford MK43 0AL Telephone Bedford (0234) 750111

## School of Mechanical Engineering

## UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON School of Biochemical and Physiological Sciences Professor of Physiology

Applications are invited for the Chair of Physiology within the Physiology and Pharmacology Department in a science Centre which is a grade A\* research centre. Further details may be obtained from the Secretary, University of Southampton, 909 High Street, Southampton SO9 5NH, to whom applications (12 copies) should be sent before 26 April 1985.

## UNIVERSITY OF ZURICH Language Laboratory ASSISTANT

required to continue preparation of advanced level language lab course on conversational British English. Must have MA in Linguistics or English Language. Experience of language lab teaching and/or of creating and recording language lab exercises would be an advantage, as would experience with computer word processing systems. Three-year contract from 1st September 1985. Salary Fr. 33,600 p.a. for a 34-hour week. Applications (no forms) to the Sprachlabor der Universität, Zurich, Switzerland.







**Buckinghamshire County Council**  
**EDUCATION DEPARTMENT**  
 An Equal Opportunities Employer  
**HEAD OF ADULT AND COMMUNITY EDUCATION**  
 Stantonbury Campus, Milton Keynes  
 Burnham F.E. Lecturer II — £9,771 — £12,099  
 Stantonbury Campus is a multi-functional centre with twinned 12-18 comprehensive schools and a leisure, youth club and community centre. Over 2,000 day-time students attend the schools on site and 10,000 adults make use of the various recreational, educational and leisure facilities weekly. This newly created post requires someone who is enthusiastic and committed to Community Education in its widest sphere. Responsibilities will include organisation and development of an extensive continuing education programme. Primarily the work will be within the Campus team and there will be opportunities for outreach work in the northern part of the new city.  
 Application forms and further details from the Chief Education Officer (Ref. J.15), County Hall, Aylesbury, Bucks, HP20 1UZ, upon receipt of a large stamped addressed envelope. Closing date 9 April, 1985.

**RICHMOND COLLEGE**  
**LECTURER II in PSYCHOLOGY**  
 Applications are invited for the above vacancy, commencing duties in late August 1985. Richmond College is an expanding international College within which the Division of Social Sciences currently offers two major degree programmes: this new post will play an important part in the implementation of the projected third B.A. major in Psychology and the consolidation of the existing Counselling Certificate programme.  
 Applicants should have at least a Masters degree in Psychology and substantial teaching experience.  
 Duties will include teaching a range of key courses in the major, curriculum development, programme supervision and research, advising of students from 70 nations, under the supervision of the Divisional Chairman and the Academic Dean.  
 Salary will be determined by qualifications and experience and will fall within the Burnham F.E. range for Lecturer II, currently £7,540 — £12,099 but due for review.  
 Further information about the College and the Division of Social Sciences together with a detailed job description is available from the Office of the Academic Dean. Letters of application and curriculum vitae should be submitted to:  
 Dr Robert Kneha, Academic Dean,  
 Richmond College,  
 Queens Road, Richmond, Surrey TW9 1JF.

**NORTHERN EXAMINING ASSOCIATION**  
**RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP IN MATHEMATICS**  
 Applications are invited for a fixed-term appointment of three years based at the Joint Matriculation Board acting on behalf of the Northern Examining Association. The NEA is one of the four GCSE Examining Groups in England. It comprises the Joint Matriculation Board and four CSE boards: Associated Lancashire Schools Examining Board, North Regional Examinations Board, North West Regional Examinations Board and Yorkshire and Humber Regional Examinations Board.  
 The Northern Examining Association wishes to appoint a Research Fellow for an investigation, funded by the Secondary Examinations Council, into the assessment of practical skills in GCSE mathematics. The person appointed will be based at the Joint Matriculation Board Research Unit and the work will be conducted in association with the Shell Centre for Mathematical Education, University of Nottingham.  
 Applicants must have suitable experience in teaching and educational research of mathematics. Salary within the range £11,875-£13,825 in accordance with qualifications and experience. Opportunity to register for a higher degree may be available.  
 Further information and application forms (returnable by 15 April) from the Secretary (staff G), Joint Matriculation Board, Manchester M15 5EL.

**CITY OF LONDON POLYTECHNIC**  
**Head of Department**  
 Grade V, Department of Office Technology and Administration  
 £17,136 to £18,915  
 Rapid changes in office technology and administrative work are reflected in courses offered by this Department.  
 We now seek a dynamic, academic leader with thorough understanding of current changes in both office administration and the management of information, to continue the development of the curriculum.  
 Candidates with appropriate commercial and teaching experience are invited to write for further details of this challenging post, and an application form, to the Staff Records Officer, City of London Polytechnic, 117/119 Houndsditch, London EC3A 7BU quoting Ref: 85/21.  
 Completed application forms to be returned by 12th April, 1985.

**UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE COMPUTING SERVICE**  
**DEPUTY DIRECTOR**  
 This office is being established to provide technical coordination throughout the University Computing Service, and the holder will assist the Director and coordinate the work of the service from a technical viewpoint. The successful applicant will combine excellent qualifications in all relevant areas of the service with a variety of experience of its application in a University environment.  
 The salary will be £21,705 p.a. with U.S.S. benefits.  
 Further details may be obtained from the Secretary of the Appointments Committee, Computer Laboratory, Centre for Information Systems, CB2 3SQ. The closing date for applications is 15 April 1985.

**UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON**  
**Department of Chemistry**  
 Applications are invited for a 'New Blood' Lectureship involving synthesis and physical characterisation of inorganic polymeric materials. The emphasis is expected to be placed in the area of novel materials of potential technological importance. Candidates may come from a variety of disciplines and should send copies of their applications (seven) to the Department of Chemistry, University of Southampton, Southampton SO9 5NH, quoting reference no. 2138, not later than 10th April in the case of U.K. residents and as soon after as possible in the case of overseas residents. Further details can be obtained by writing to Mr. Copland.

**ASTON UNIVERSITY**  
**MANAGEMENT CENTRE**  
**MBA BURSARIES**  
 In full time study for a two year period in the Management Centre, Aston University, Birmingham B4 7ET. The bursary is available to students who are awarded a first class honours degree in a relevant subject. The bursary is £2,000 per annum. Further details can be obtained by writing to Mr. Copland.

**UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON**  
**Lectureship in Music**  
 Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Music, which will become vacant on 1st September, 1985. The department's teaching is unified by analytical interests across a wide historical spectrum: for this appointment preference will be given to a candidate with special interests in some pre-Classical field.  
 Salary scale: £7,520 to £14,025 per annum (under review). The initial salary will depend on qualifications and experience but will be within the first seven points of the scale (maximum £10,330).  
 Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. D. W. Powell, Staffing Department, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH, to whom 7 copies of application forms from U.K. applicants should be sent not later than 15 April, 1985, quoting reference number 1505/A.

**Middlesex Polytechnic**  
**Head of School/Professor of English**  
 £18,435-£20,208 p.a. inc.  
 The Head of School is responsible for over 40 full-time and part-time members of staff, teaching on five undergraduate programmes including work in English Literature, English Language and Communications. In addition to teaching and the administration of the School, the Head must play a leading role in developing research.  
 Substantial relevant experience is expected. The role of Professor, Head of School, is a challenging one. The postholder's research record is expected to be of high quality. The appointment will be made in the English Literature, although applications from specialists in other areas will be considered. Experience of interdisciplinary work is an advantage.  
 With enclosing S.A.S. form, 50 x 40, and quoting Ref. A/5758, for further details and an application form, please write to:  
 Mr. Robert Kneha, Academic Dean,  
 Middlesex Polytechnic, 114 Chase Side, London NW4 5PL.  
 Closing date April 1.

**UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIA**  
 Norwich  
**LECTURER IN THE HISTORY OF NON-WESTERN ART**  
 Applications are invited for a 'New Blood' Lectureship in the School of Fine Arts and Design. The postholder will be responsible for teaching and supervising students in the history of non-western art. The postholder should have a PhD in the subject and a minimum of five years' experience in teaching and supervising students. The postholder should also have a minimum of five years' experience in research. The postholder should be able to teach and supervise students in the history of non-western art. The postholder should be able to teach and supervise students in the history of non-western art. The postholder should be able to teach and supervise students in the history of non-western art.  
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**UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON**  
 Department of Adult Education  
 Applications are invited for the post of  
**Lecturer in Adult Education**  
 to specialise in organisation and management of continuing education mainly in post-graduate studies. The ideal candidate will have a first degree in one of the social sciences, together with a post-graduate degree in education specialising in adult education. An interest in organisation theory as applied to adult education, or the ability to develop it, will be essential. Experience should preferably include work in public sector adult or further education. Further details may be obtained from Mr. D. W. Powell, Staffing Department, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH, to whom 7 copies of application forms from U.K. applicants should be sent not later than 1 April, 1985, quoting reference number 1505/A.

**UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIA**  
 Norwich  
**'NEW BLOOD' LECTURESHP IN PHYSICS**  
 Applications are invited for a 'New Blood' Lectureship in the School of Mathematics and Physics. The postholder will be responsible for teaching and supervising students in the history of non-western art. The postholder should have a PhD in the subject and a minimum of five years' experience in teaching and supervising students. The postholder should also have a minimum of five years' experience in research. The postholder should be able to teach and supervise students in the history of non-western art. The postholder should be able to teach and supervise students in the history of non-western art. The postholder should be able to teach and supervise students in the history of non-western art.

**LEADING LONDON COLLEGE LOCATED IN SOUTH KENSINGTON**  
 requires a dynamic, forward-looking  
**Director of Secretarial Studies**  
 with excellent teaching experience in office skills.  
 Please apply with full C.V. to 'SW 165, The Guardian',  
 Manchester M20 2JR.

**LOUGHBOROUGH UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY**  
**LECTURER IN INFORMATION PROCESSING**  
 Applications are invited for the above post in the Department of Library and Information Studies. Candidates will be expected to teach information systems design and information science (mainly at postgraduate level) and to undertake research. They will be expected to assist in the development of research programmes in line with continuing developments in information science. The appointment will be made in the first seven points of the scale £7,520 to £14,025 per annum (under review). The initial salary will depend on qualifications and experience but will be within the first seven points of the scale (maximum £10,330).  
 Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. D. W. Powell, Staffing Department, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH, to whom 7 copies of application forms from U.K. applicants should be sent not later than 15 April, 1985, quoting reference number 1505/A.

**RESEARCH/RESEARCH AWARDS**  
**University of Newcastle upon Tyne**  
**DEPARTMENT OF MICROBIOLOGY**  
**POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATE**  
**MOLECULAR BIOLOGY OF BACTERIAL VIRULENCE**  
 Applications are invited for a post-doctoral research associate to work on a project involving a detailed investigation of the molecular biology of bacterial virulence. The postholder will be expected to assist in the development of research programmes in line with continuing developments in molecular biology. The appointment will be made in the first seven points of the scale £7,520 to £14,025 per annum (under review). The initial salary will depend on qualifications and experience but will be within the first seven points of the scale (maximum £10,330).  
 Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. D. W. Powell, Staffing Department, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH, to whom 7 copies of application forms from U.K. applicants should be sent not later than 15 April, 1985, quoting reference number 1505/A.

**University of Strathclyde**  
**DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION**  
 Applications are invited from students to obtain a good honours degree in the field of administration. The postholder will be expected to assist in the development of research programmes in line with continuing developments in administration. The appointment will be made in the first seven points of the scale £7,520 to £14,025 per annum (under review). The initial salary will depend on qualifications and experience but will be within the first seven points of the scale (maximum £10,330).  
 Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. D. W. Powell, Staffing Department, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH, to whom 7 copies of application forms from U.K. applicants should be sent not later than 15 April, 1985, quoting reference number 1505/A.

**UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM**  
**Department of Social Administration**  
**RESEARCH ASSOCIATE/FELLOW**  
 Candidates should be graduates with a first degree in one of the social sciences, together with a post-graduate degree in social administration. An interest in organisation theory as applied to social administration, or the ability to develop it, will be essential. Experience should preferably include work in public sector adult or further education. Further details may be obtained from Mr. D. W. Powell, Staffing Department, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH, to whom 7 copies of application forms from U.K. applicants should be sent not later than 1 April, 1985, quoting reference number 1505/A.

**The University of Manchester**  
**Department of Government**  
**RESEARCH ASSISTANT**  
 Applications are invited for the above post in the Department of Government. The postholder will be expected to assist in the development of research programmes in line with continuing developments in government. The appointment will be made in the first seven points of the scale £7,520 to £14,025 per annum (under review). The initial salary will depend on qualifications and experience but will be within the first seven points of the scale (maximum £10,330).  
 Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. D. W. Powell, Staffing Department, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH, to whom 7 copies of application forms from U.K. applicants should be sent not later than 15 April, 1985, quoting reference number 1505/A.

**UNIVERSITY OF KENT AT CANTERBURY**  
**Biological Laboratory**  
**POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOW**  
 Applications are invited for a post-doctoral research fellow to work on a project involving a detailed investigation of the molecular biology of bacterial virulence. The postholder will be expected to assist in the development of research programmes in line with continuing developments in molecular biology. The appointment will be made in the first seven points of the scale £7,520 to £14,025 per annum (under review). The initial salary will depend on qualifications and experience but will be within the first seven points of the scale (maximum £10,330).  
 Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. D. W. Powell, Staffing Department, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH, to whom 7 copies of application forms from U.K. applicants should be sent not later than 15 April, 1985, quoting reference number 1505/A.

**CHELSEA COLLEGE**  
**University of London**  
**NURSING EDUCATION RESEARCH UNIT**  
**RESEARCH ASSISTANT**  
 Applications are invited for the above post in the Nursing Education Research Unit. The postholder will be expected to assist in the development of research programmes in line with continuing developments in nursing education. The appointment will be made in the first seven points of the scale £7,520 to £14,025 per annum (under review). The initial salary will depend on qualifications and experience but will be within the first seven points of the scale (maximum £10,330).  
 Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. D. W. Powell, Staffing Department, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH, to whom 7 copies of application forms from U.K. applicants should be sent not later than 15 April, 1985, quoting reference number 1505/A.

**UNIVERSITY OF STRATHCLYDE**  
**Department of Thermodynamics and Mechanics of Fluids and Department of Mathematics**  
**RESEARCH ASSISTANT**  
 Applications are invited for a research assistant to work on a project involving a detailed investigation of the molecular biology of bacterial virulence. The postholder will be expected to assist in the development of research programmes in line with continuing developments in molecular biology. The appointment will be made in the first seven points of the scale £7,520 to £14,025 per annum (under review). The initial salary will depend on qualifications and experience but will be within the first seven points of the scale (maximum £10,330).  
 Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. D. W. Powell, Staffing Department, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH, to whom 7 copies of application forms from U.K. applicants should be sent not later than 15 April, 1985, quoting reference number 1505/A.

**UNIVERSITY OF YORK**  
**Department of Computer Science**  
**SPECIFICATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERACTIVE SYSTEMS**  
 Applications are invited for a research assistant to work on a project involving a detailed investigation of the molecular biology of bacterial virulence. The postholder will be expected to assist in the development of research programmes in line with continuing developments in molecular biology. The appointment will be made in the first seven points of the scale £7,520 to £14,025 per annum (under review). The initial salary will depend on qualifications and experience but will be within the first seven points of the scale (maximum £10,330).  
 Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. D. W. Powell, Staffing Department, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH, to whom 7 copies of application forms from U.K. applicants should be sent not later than 15 April, 1985, quoting reference number 1505/A.

**Queen Mary College (UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)**  
**DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS**  
**POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP in Particle and Field Theory**  
 This is an SERC funded post for research in particle physics. The postholder will be expected to assist in the development of research programmes in line with continuing developments in particle physics. The appointment will be made in the first seven points of the scale £7,520 to £14,025 per annum (under review). The initial salary will depend on qualifications and experience but will be within the first seven points of the scale (maximum £10,330).  
 Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. D. W. Powell, Staffing Department, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH, to whom 7 copies of application forms from U.K. applicants should be sent not later than 15 April, 1985, quoting reference number 1505/A.

**University of Strathclyde**  
**Department of Biotechnology (Food Science Division)**  
**RESEARCH ASSISTANT**  
 Applications are invited for a research assistant to work on a project involving a detailed investigation of the molecular biology of bacterial virulence. The postholder will be expected to assist in the development of research programmes in line with continuing developments in molecular biology. The appointment will be made in the first seven points of the scale £7,520 to £14,025 per annum (under review). The initial salary will depend on qualifications and experience but will be within the first seven points of the scale (maximum £10,330).  
 Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. D. W. Powell, Staffing Department, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH, to whom 7 copies of application forms from U.K. applicants should be sent not later than 15 April, 1985, quoting reference number 1505/A.

**UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM**  
**Department of Geography and Sociology & Social Policy**  
**RESEARCH FELLOW**  
 Applications are invited for a research fellow to work on a project involving a detailed investigation of the molecular biology of bacterial virulence. The postholder will be expected to assist in the development of research programmes in line with continuing developments in molecular biology. The appointment will be made in the first seven points of the scale £7,520 to £14,025 per annum (under review). The initial salary will depend on qualifications and experience but will be within the first seven points of the scale (maximum £10,330).  
 Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. D. W. Powell, Staffing Department, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH, to whom 7 copies of application forms from U.K. applicants should be sent not later than 15 April, 1985, quoting reference number 1505/A.

**COVENTRY (LANCHESTER) POLYTECHNIC**  
**DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING**  
**SERC RESEARCH ASSISTANT**  
 Applications are invited for a research assistant to work on a project involving a detailed investigation of the molecular biology of bacterial virulence. The postholder will be expected to assist in the development of research programmes in line with continuing developments in molecular biology. The appointment will be made in the first seven points of the scale £7,520 to £14,025 per annum (under review). The initial salary will depend on qualifications and experience but will be within the first seven points of the scale (maximum £10,330).  
 Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. D. W. Powell, Staffing Department, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH, to whom 7 copies of application forms from U.K. applicants should be sent not later than 15 April, 1985, quoting reference number 1505/A.

**North Staffordshire Polytechnic**  
**DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING**  
**SERC CASE STUDENTSHIP**  
 Applications are invited for a research assistant to work on a project involving a detailed investigation of the molecular biology of bacterial virulence. The postholder will be expected to assist in the development of research programmes in line with continuing developments in molecular biology. The appointment will be made in the first seven points of the scale £7,520 to £14,025 per annum (under review). The initial salary will depend on qualifications and experience but will be within the first seven points of the scale (maximum £10,330).  
 Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. D. W. Powell, Staffing Department, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH, to whom 7 copies of application forms from U.K. applicants should be sent not later than 15 April, 1985, quoting reference number 1505/A.

**University of Kent at Canterbury**  
**SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICAL STUDIES**  
**APPLIED STATISTICS RESEARCH UNIT**  
**RESEARCH ASSOCIATE IN STATISTICS**  
 Applications are invited for a research associate to work on a project involving a detailed investigation of the molecular biology of bacterial virulence. The postholder will be expected to assist in the development of research programmes in line with continuing developments in molecular biology. The appointment will be made in the first seven points of the scale £7,520 to £14,025 per annum (under review). The initial salary will depend on qualifications and experience but will be within the first seven points of the scale (maximum £10,330).  
 Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. D. W. Powell, Staffing Department, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH, to whom 7 copies of application forms from U.K. applicants should be sent not later than 15 April, 1985, quoting reference number 1505/A.

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY MEDICINE**  
**The Middlesex Hospital Medical School and University College London**  
**RESEARCH ASSISTANT**  
 Applications are invited for a research assistant to work on a project involving a detailed investigation of the molecular biology of bacterial virulence. The postholder will be expected to assist in the development of research programmes in line with continuing developments in molecular biology. The appointment will be made in the first seven points of the scale £7,520 to £14,025 per annum (under review). The initial salary will depend on qualifications and experience but will be within the first seven points of the scale (maximum £10,330).  
 Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. D. W. Powell, Staffing Department, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH, to whom 7 copies of application forms from U.K. applicants should be sent not later than 15 April, 1985, quoting reference number 1505/A.

**CRANFIELD**  
**Department of Fluid Instrumentation**  
**A RESEARCH ASSISTANT**  
 Applications are invited for a research assistant to work on a project involving a detailed investigation of the molecular biology of bacterial virulence. The postholder will be expected to assist in the development of research programmes in line with continuing developments in molecular biology. The appointment will be made in the first seven points of the scale £7,520 to £14,025 per annum (under review). The initial salary will depend on qualifications and experience but will be within the first seven points of the scale (maximum £10,330).  
 Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. D. W. Powell, Staffing Department, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH, to whom 7 copies of application forms from U.K. applicants should be sent not later than 15 April, 1985, quoting reference number 1505/A.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS**  
**ASTLEY DEPARTMENT OF BIOPHYSICS**  
**RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS**  
 Applications are invited for a research student to work on a project involving a detailed investigation of the molecular biology of bacterial virulence. The postholder will be expected to assist in the development of research programmes in line with continuing developments in molecular biology. The appointment will be made in the first seven points of the scale £7,520 to £14,025 per annum (under review). The initial salary will depend on qualifications and experience but will be within the first seven points of the scale (maximum £10,330).  
 Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. D. W. Powell, Staffing Department, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH, to whom 7 copies of application forms from U.K. applicants should be sent not later than 15 April, 1985, quoting reference number 1505/A.

**HERIOT-WATT UNIVERSITY**  
**DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING**  
**RESEARCH ASSOCIATE**  
**REAL-TIME EXPERT SYSTEMS IN PROCESS CONTROL**  
 Applications are invited for the above post, funded by the SERC under the Alvey ICRS Directorate, to join an active research group working on real-time expert systems. The post is tenable for three years and is immediately available.  
 Part of the work will be in support of an Alvey ICRS community club in process control and the successful applicant will be required to liaise with a major software contractor engaged in developing a prototype system for an operational process plant. Some experience of process control systems would be an advantage. An interest or commitment to the development of knowledge based techniques to the control of physical systems is essential. Training in the methods of ICRS is available. It is required, and registration for a higher degree will be encouraged. Initial salary will be in the range £7,085 to £8,290. For further details contact Dr Roy Leach (081-225 8423). Application forms available from the Staff Officer, Heriot-Watt University, Chambers Street, Edinburgh EH1 1HX, quoting Reference No 2335.

**UNIVERSITY OF LANCASTER**  
**ESRC Case Studies Initiative**  
**TWO RESEARCH POSTS**  
 The University is seeking a Research Associate and a Research Assistant to work on a multi-disciplinary project relating to management's Departments of Behaviour in Organizations, Marketing and Economics in the School of Management and Organizational Sciences.  
**Post A (RESEARCH ASSOCIATE)**  
 Will be on Research Fellow 1A (salary in the first point of the scale £7,520 to £14,025) and the person appointed will play an important part in the development of the project. The postholder will be required to liaise with a major software contractor engaged in developing a prototype system for an operational process plant. Some experience of process control systems would be an advantage. An interest or commitment to the development of knowledge based techniques to the control of physical systems is essential. Training in the methods of ICRS is available. It is required, and registration for a higher degree will be encouraged. Initial salary will be in the range £7,085 to £8,290. For further details contact Dr Roy Leach (081-225 8423). Application forms available from the Staff Officer, Heriot-Watt University, Chambers Street, Edinburgh EH1 1HX, quoting Reference No 2335.

**University of Durham**  
**RESEARCH ASSISTANT IN EDUCATION**  
 Applications are invited for a research assistant to work on a project involving a detailed investigation of the molecular biology of bacterial virulence. The postholder will be expected to assist in the development of research programmes in line with continuing developments in molecular biology. The appointment will be made in the first seven points of the scale £7,520 to £14,025 per annum (under review). The initial salary will depend on qualifications and experience but will be within the first seven points of the scale (maximum £10,330).  
 Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. D. W. Powell, Staffing Department, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH, to whom 7 copies of application forms from U.K. applicants should be sent not later than 15 April, 1985, quoting reference number 1505/A.

**The University College of Wales**  
**Aberystwyth**  
**Department of Computer Science**  
**SOFTWARE ENGINEERING RESEARCH**  
 Applications are invited for a research assistant to work on a project involving a detailed investigation of the molecular biology of bacterial virulence. The postholder will be expected to assist in the development of research programmes in line with continuing developments in molecular biology. The appointment will be made in the first seven points of the scale £7,520 to £14,025 per annum (under review). The initial salary will depend on qualifications and experience but will be within the first seven points of the scale (maximum £10,330).  
 Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. D. W. Powell, Staffing Department, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH, to whom 7 copies of application forms from U.K. applicants should be sent not later than 15 April, 1985, quoting reference number 1505/A.

**TEFL TEACHERS FOR CLIENTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST**  
**POSSIBILITY OF MARRIED STATUS**  
 Candidates should possess a good degree, appropriate TEFL qualification, and a minimum of two years post-graduate teaching experience.  
 Salary up to £28,895 including London Allowance.  
 Application with full C.V. and names and addresses of two referees should be sent by the 3rd April 1985 to:  
 Mr. N. Robinson,  
 Department of Community Medicine,  
 The Middlesex Hospital Medical School and University College London,  
 11th Floor, 11th Avenue,  
 London W1P 6BT.  
 Tel: 01-263 7220.

**QUALIFIED EFL TEACHERS**  
 For two up to three-week courses in June, July, and August, 1985, in the Middle East. The successful applicant will be required to teach English to students of various ages and backgrounds. The postholder will be expected to assist in the development of research programmes in line with continuing developments in molecular biology. The appointment will be made in the first seven points of the scale £7,520 to £14,025 per annum (under review). The initial salary will depend on qualifications and experience but will be within the first seven points of the scale (maximum £10,330).  
 Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. D. W. Powell, Staffing Department, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH, to whom 7 copies of application forms from U.K. applicants should be sent not later than 15 April, 1985, quoting reference number 1505/A.

**FREE TRIP TO EGYPT**  
 For native speakers of English, a free trip to Egypt plus accommodation, meals, and transport. The successful applicant will be required to teach English to students of various ages and backgrounds. The postholder will be expected to assist in the development of research programmes in line with continuing developments in molecular biology. The appointment will be made in the first seven points of the scale £7,520 to £14,025 per annum (under review). The initial salary will depend on qualifications and experience but will be within the first seven points of the scale (maximum £10,330).  
 Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. D. W. Powell, Staffing Department, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH, to whom 7 copies of application forms from U.K. applicants should be sent not later than 15 April, 1985, quoting reference number 1505/A.



## UNIVERSITIES

# THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST

## SIX "NEW BLOOD" LECTURESHIPS AND ONE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited for the following lectureships allocated to the Queen's University of Belfast under the UGC "New Blood" and Information Technology Lectureships. The appointments are for two years from 1st October 1985 or such other date as may be agreed. Applicants for "New Blood" lectureships should normally be under 35 years of age.

### "NEW BLOOD" LECTURESHIPS

#### BIO-ORGANIC CHEMISTRY/ COMPUTING GRAPHICS

Department of Pure and Applied Chemistry

This lectureship will have a dual responsibility for developing a research programme in bio-organic chemistry and for the development of computing graphics. The appointee will be expected to have a strong interest in both areas, but should preferably have a strong interest in bio-organic chemistry. The appointee will be expected to have a strong interest in both areas, but should preferably have a strong interest in bio-organic chemistry.

#### POWER ENGINEERING

Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering  
The person appointed will be expected to contribute to teaching and research in Power Engineering. Candidates will be expected to have relevant research or industrial experience in the field of power engineering, which will be expected to include knowledge of the use of new technologies in power applications.

#### GEOLOGY (REMOTE SENSING)

Department of Geology  
This lectureship is in the field of remote sensing, using aerial and satellite data to study the Earth's surface. The appointee will be expected to have a strong interest in remote sensing, and to have a strong interest in the use of aerial and satellite data to study the Earth's surface.

#### INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES

Department of Mechanical and Industrial Engineering  
The Department has an international standing in research work in internal combustion engines. The appointee will be expected to have a strong interest in internal combustion engines, and to have a strong interest in the use of internal combustion engines in research work.

#### MOLECULAR PATHOLOGY

Department of Pathology  
Candidates must have laboratory experience in recombinant DNA techniques and in the use of gene probes in the study of human diseases. The appointee will be expected to have a strong interest in molecular pathology, and to have a strong interest in the use of recombinant DNA techniques and gene probes in the study of human diseases.

#### ATOMIC COLLISION PHYSICS

Department of Pure and Applied Physics  
This lectureship will be within the Atomic and Molecular Physics Research Group of the Department. The appointee will be expected to have a strong interest in atomic collision physics, and to have a strong interest in the use of atomic collision physics in research work.

#### INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LECTURESHIP

SOFTWARE ENGINEERING  
Department of Computer Science  
The primary objective is to strengthen research in information technology, however, the successful candidate will be expected to help with the teaching of undergraduate and postgraduate students. The appointee will be expected to have a strong interest in information technology, and to have a strong interest in the use of information technology in research work.

The salary scale for all posts is £7,520-£14,925 (under review from 1.4.85) depending upon age, qualifications and experience. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, The Queen's University of Belfast, Northern Ireland. P.T. 10N. Closing date: 26th April, 1985.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

### "NEW BLOOD" LECTURESHIP IN PHYSICS

Applications are invited for a lectureship in the Department of Physics in the area of Resonance Ionization Mass Spectrometry with particular reference to studies of the early solar system. Candidates with skills and interests in a wide range of relevant fields will be considered. Possible areas of interest include: tunable lasers and atomic spectroscopy, isotope geophysics, mass spectrometry, astrophysics. Candidates should normally be aged under 35 but older candidates will be considered. Initial salary in the range £7,520-£14,925 per annum on the scale for non-clinical lecturers. Further particulars and application forms from the Personnel Officer (Academic Staffing) to whom applications (6 copies) including the names and addresses of three referees should be sent by 13th April 1985. Ref: 225/83.

## JOINT APPOINTMENT BETWEEN BERKSHIRE EDUCATION AUTHORITY and the UNIVERSITY OF READING

For September, 1985, a well-known and experienced Lecturer in English Language and Literature. The successful candidate will be expected to have a strong interest in English Language and Literature, and to have a strong interest in the use of English Language and Literature in research work. The appointee will be expected to have a strong interest in English Language and Literature, and to have a strong interest in the use of English Language and Literature in research work.

## UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

### THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS

#### LECTURESHIP IN LAW

Applications are invited for an appointment from 1 October 1985 to a lectureship in Law with special reference to Property Law. The appointee will be expected to have a strong interest in Property Law, and to have a strong interest in the use of Property Law in research work.

## UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM

### DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES

#### LECTURESHIP IN STATISTICS

Applications are invited for a "New Blood" Lectureship in statistics, tenure from 1 October 1985. Preference will be given to applicants with research qualifications in statistics. The appointee will be expected to have a strong interest in statistics, and to have a strong interest in the use of statistics in research work.

## UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

### Doctoral Programme in the Social Sciences

The University of Manchester has been awarded five EEC postgraduate studentships for a new multi-disciplinary Doctoral Programme in the social sciences starting in 1986. The programme is a five-year programme, and will include a wide range of subjects, including social sciences, humanities, and natural sciences. The appointee will be expected to have a strong interest in social sciences, and to have a strong interest in the use of social sciences in research work.

## HERIOT-WATT UNIVERSITY

### DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

#### "NEW BLOOD" LECTURESHIP IN ANALYTICAL/PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

The successful applicant will explore and exploit laser techniques in analytical chemistry and should have experience, or a strong interest, in the application of lasers to chemical problems and/or in instrumental analytical chemistry. The appointee will also participate in the teaching of physical and analytical chemistry to both undergraduate and post graduate students.

Applicants should be not more than 35 and not in a permanent UGC funded appointment. Salary will be according to age, qualifications and experience on the scale £7,520 - £14,925 (under review).

Further particulars, including descriptions of the presently available facilities and research activities and application forms are available from the Staff Officer, Heriot-Watt University, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, EH1 1HX with whom applications should be lodged by May 7, 1985. Please quote Reference No 23-85.

## UNIVERSITY OF LANCASTER

### ESRC Information Technology and Education Programme

Applications are invited for an ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT (P.O.E.) and a RESEARCH ASSISTANT (P.O.E.) to the ESRC Information Technology and Education Programme. The appointees will be expected to have a strong interest in information technology and education, and to have a strong interest in the use of information technology and education in research work.

## University of Aberdeen

### Department of Engineering

#### LECTURESHIP IN CIVIL ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for the above post, tenable from October 1, 1985. The appointee will be expected to have a strong interest in civil engineering, and to have a strong interest in the use of civil engineering in research work.

Candidates must have a good first degree in civil engineering, and a strong interest in civil engineering. The appointee will be expected to have a strong interest in civil engineering, and to have a strong interest in the use of civil engineering in research work.

Further particulars and application forms from the Personnel Officer, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, Scotland. Closing date: 15th April 1985.

## The University of Hull

### Department of Educational Studies

#### "NEW BLOOD" LECTURESHIP IN MORAL EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the above post, tenable from October 1, 1985. The appointee will be expected to have a strong interest in moral education, and to have a strong interest in the use of moral education in research work.

Candidates must have a good first degree in education, and a strong interest in moral education. The appointee will be expected to have a strong interest in moral education, and to have a strong interest in the use of moral education in research work.

Further particulars and application forms from the Personnel Officer, University of Hull, Hull, England. Closing date: 15th April 1985.

## University of Exeter

### DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

#### LECTURESHIP IN PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Physical Chemistry, tenable from 1 October 1985. The appointee will be expected to have a strong interest in physical chemistry, and to have a strong interest in the use of physical chemistry in research work.

Candidates must have a good first degree in physical chemistry, and a strong interest in physical chemistry. The appointee will be expected to have a strong interest in physical chemistry, and to have a strong interest in the use of physical chemistry in research work.

Further particulars and application forms from the Personnel Officer, University of Exeter, Exeter, England. Closing date: 15th April 1985.

## University of Nottingham

### NEW BLOOD LECTURESHIP IN PHYSICS

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Physics, tenable from 1 October 1985. The appointee will be expected to have a strong interest in physics, and to have a strong interest in the use of physics in research work.

Candidates must have a good first degree in physics, and a strong interest in physics. The appointee will be expected to have a strong interest in physics, and to have a strong interest in the use of physics in research work.

Further particulars and application forms from the Personnel Officer, University of Nottingham, Nottingham, England. Closing date: 15th April 1985.

## University of Southampton

### COMPUTING SERVICE

#### EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT

Applications are invited for an Educational Support Officer, tenable from 1 October 1985. The appointee will be expected to have a strong interest in educational support, and to have a strong interest in the use of educational support in research work.

Candidates must have a good first degree in education, and a strong interest in educational support. The appointee will be expected to have a strong interest in educational support, and to have a strong interest in the use of educational support in research work.

Further particulars and application forms from the Personnel Officer, University of Southampton, Southampton, England. Closing date: 15th April 1985.

## UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

### "NEW BLOOD" LECTURESHIP IN EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

Applications are invited for the above post, tenable from 1 October 1985. The appointee will be expected to have a strong interest in educational psychology, and to have a strong interest in the use of educational psychology in research work.

Candidates must have a good first degree in educational psychology, and a strong interest in educational psychology. The appointee will be expected to have a strong interest in educational psychology, and to have a strong interest in the use of educational psychology in research work.

Further particulars and application forms from the Personnel Officer, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, England. Closing date: 15th April 1985.

## HERIOT-WATT UNIVERSITY

### NCR CHAIR IN MICROELECTRONICS

Applications are invited for this industrially funded chair in the Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering. The successful applicant will have an established record of research and development within the field of microelectronics, and will be expected to provide leadership in research and teaching in this field.

The Department has a considerable commitment to research in digital systems and their applications in control, communications and information processing. Development areas include microprocessors and microcomputers, and a successful part-time M.Sc./Diploma that attracts 60 students from local industry.

Further particulars and application forms are available from the Secretary, Heriot-Watt University, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, EH1 1HX (where quote reference No 21/85) to whom completed application forms should be returned by April 30th, 1985.

## GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE

### CAMBRIDGE

#### FELLOWSHIP WITH TEACHING DUTIES IN FRENCH

The successful candidate will also be Director of Studies in Modern Languages. It is hoped that the person appointed can take up the Fellowship on October 1, 1985.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Master's Secretary. Completed applications should be made by May 1, 1985.

## UNIVERSITY OF YORK

### Department of Sociology

#### 1 NEW BLOOD LECTURESHIP IN THE SOCIOLOGY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (Ref 235/1)

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Sociology, tenable from 1 October 1985. The appointee will be expected to have a strong interest in the sociology of science and technology, and to have a strong interest in the use of the sociology of science and technology in research work.

Candidates must have a good first degree in sociology, and a strong interest in the sociology of science and technology. The appointee will be expected to have a strong interest in the sociology of science and technology, and to have a strong interest in the use of the sociology of science and technology in research work.

Further particulars and application forms from the Personnel Officer, University of York, York, England. Closing date: 15th April 1985.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

### DEPARTMENT OF LINGUISTICS AND PHONETICS

#### TEACHING FELLOWSHIP

Applications are invited for the above post, tenable from 1 October 1985. The appointee will be expected to have a strong interest in linguistics and phonetics, and to have a strong interest in the use of linguistics and phonetics in research work.

Candidates must have a good first degree in linguistics and phonetics, and a strong interest in linguistics and phonetics. The appointee will be expected to have a strong interest in linguistics and phonetics, and to have a strong interest in the use of linguistics and phonetics in research work.

Further particulars and application forms from the Personnel Officer, University of Leeds, Leeds, England. Closing date: 15th April 1985.

## University of Exeter

### DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

#### LECTURESHIP IN PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Physical Chemistry, tenable from 1 October 1985. The appointee will be expected to have a strong interest in physical chemistry, and to have a strong interest in the use of physical chemistry in research work.

Candidates must have a good first degree in physical chemistry, and a strong interest in physical chemistry. The appointee will be expected to have a strong interest in physical chemistry, and to have a strong interest in the use of physical chemistry in research work.

Further particulars and application forms from the Personnel Officer, University of Exeter, Exeter, England. Closing date: 15th April 1985.

## DURHAM UNIVERSITY

### Lectureship in Inorganic Chemistry

Applications are invited for a "New Blood" post in inorganic chemistry, tenable from 1 October 1985. The appointee will be expected to have a strong interest in inorganic chemistry, and to have a strong interest in the use of inorganic chemistry in research work.

Candidates must have a good first degree in inorganic chemistry, and a strong interest in inorganic chemistry. The appointee will be expected to have a strong interest in inorganic chemistry, and to have a strong interest in the use of inorganic chemistry in research work.

Further particulars and application forms from the Personnel Officer, Durham University, Durham, England. Closing date: 15th April 1985.

## UNIVERSITY OF STIRLING

### LECTURESHIP IN RETAILING

The appointee will teach on the new MSc programme in Retailing, and will be expected to have a strong interest in retailing, and to have a strong interest in the use of retailing in research work.

Candidates must have a good first degree in retailing, and a strong interest in retailing. The appointee will be expected to have a strong interest in retailing, and to have a strong interest in the use of retailing in research work.

Further particulars and application forms from the Personnel Officer, University of Stirling, Stirling, Scotland. Closing date: 15th April 1985.

## University of Exeter

### Department of Biological Sciences

#### LECTURESHIP IN BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Biological Sciences, tenable from 1 October 1985. The appointee will be expected to have a strong interest in biological sciences, and to have a strong interest in the use of biological sciences in research work.

Candidates must have a good first degree in biological sciences, and a strong interest in biological sciences. The appointee will be expected to have a strong interest in biological sciences, and to have a strong interest in the use of biological sciences in research work.

Further particulars and application forms from the Personnel Officer, University of Exeter, Exeter, England. Closing date: 15th April 1985.

## The University of Western Australia, Perth

### UNIVERSITY RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS (POST-DOCTORAL)

Two Research Fellowships will be offered to be taken up in 1985. Applicants will normally be expected to have a first degree in a relevant field, and to have a strong interest in research work.

The Fellowships will be tenable in the following research departments for work in the broad areas stated below:

**Agriculture (Agriculture):** The influence of Plant Hormones on Growth and Development.  
**Chemistry and Ancient History:** The influence of Plant Hormones on Growth and Development.  
**Mathematics:** The influence of Plant Hormones on Growth and Development.  
**Physics:** The influence of Plant Hormones on Growth and Development.

The Fellowships are intended for research workers who have a first degree in a relevant field, and who have a strong interest in research work. The appointee will be expected to have a strong interest in research work, and to have a strong interest in the use of research work in research work.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE DUBLIN

### Department of Mechanical Engineering

#### (Materials/Metallurgy)

Applications are invited for an appointment in the Department of Mechanical Engineering, tenable from 1 October 1985. The appointee will be expected to have a strong interest in mechanical engineering, and to have a strong interest in the use of mechanical engineering in research work.

Candidates must have a good first degree in mechanical engineering, and a strong interest in mechanical engineering. The appointee will be expected to have a strong interest in mechanical engineering, and to have a strong interest in the use of mechanical engineering in research work.

Further particulars and application forms from the Personnel Officer, University College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland. Closing date: 15th April 1985.

## THE PAPUA NEW GUINEA UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

### MEDICAL OFFICER (General Practitioner)

Applications are invited for the above position at the University of Technology. The appointee will be expected to have a strong interest in medical practice, and to have a strong interest in the use of medical practice in research work.

Candidates must have a good first degree in medicine, and a strong interest in medical practice. The appointee will be expected to have a strong interest in medical practice, and to have a strong interest in the use of medical practice in research work.

Further particulars and application forms from the Personnel Officer, University of Technology, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea. Closing date: 15th April 1985.

## UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM

### Cell Biologist

Applications are invited for a Postgraduate Fellow to participate in a study programme in cell biology. The appointee will be expected to have a strong interest in cell biology, and to have a strong interest in the use of cell biology in research work.

Candidates must have a good first degree in cell biology, and a strong interest in cell biology. The appointee will be expected to have a strong interest in cell biology, and to have a strong interest in the use of cell biology in research work.

Further particulars and application forms from the Personnel Officer, University of Nottingham, Nottingham, England. Closing date: 15th April 1985.

## University of Warwick

### LECTURESHIP IN ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Economics, tenable from 1 October 1985. The appointee will be expected to have a strong interest in economics, and to have a strong interest in the use of economics in research work.

Candidates must have a good first degree in economics, and a strong interest in economics. The appointee will be expected to have a strong interest in economics, and to have a strong interest in the use of economics in research work.

Further particulars and application forms from the Personnel Officer, University of Warwick, Warwick, England. Closing date: 15th April 1985.

## The University of Sussex

### "NEW BLOOD" LECTURESHIPS

Applications are invited for qualified men and women for the following lectureships from 1st October 1985:

**1 Philosophy with Cognitive Studies in the School of Social Sciences.**  
**2 Social Anthropology of Britain in the School of Social Sciences.**

Salary on the Lecturer Scale £7,520 to £14,925 p.a. Send self-addressed envelope to the Personnel Officer, University of Sussex, Brighton, BN1 9QJ. Closing date: 15th April 1985.

## UNIVERSITY OF KENT

### CANTERBURY

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Applications are invited for this "New Blood" appointment for a Lectureship in Synthetic Inorganic Chemistry, tenable from 1 October 1985. The appointee will be expected to have a strong interest in synthetic inorganic chemistry, and to have a strong interest in the use of synthetic inorganic chemistry in research work.

Candidates must have a good first degree in synthetic inorganic chemistry, and a strong interest in synthetic inorganic chemistry. The appointee will be expected to have a strong interest in synthetic inorganic chemistry, and to have a strong interest in the use of synthetic inorganic chemistry in research work.

Further particulars and application forms from the Personnel Officer, University of Kent, Canterbury, England. Closing date: 15th April 1985.

## UNIVERSITY OF READING

### Department of Law

#### LEADING LONDON COLLEGE

Applications are invited for a 5 year fixed term Lectureship in the Department of Law from 1 October 1985. The appointee will be expected to have a strong interest in law, and to have a strong interest in the use of law in research work.

Education continues on page 25



CAMPBELL PAGE reports from Paris on the upset for the Left and the confusion on the Right in recent polls

# Why Mitterrand is caught in the middle ground

THE TEAMS are training, but the rules of the game are unknown. That is the position one year before parliamentary elections which are expected to produce a hostile National Assembly for the last two years of Mr Mitterrand's presidential mandate.

Mr Mitterrand has already pledged himself to some degree of proportional representation in those elections but has not yet chosen the precise formula. Like every other politician in France, he is studying the result of two-round cantonal elections on March 21 and 27 which will be the poll in a thorough test of public opinion. The cantonal elections have yielded easy catch-phrases: a defeat but not a rout for the Left, a victory but not a triumph for the Right. Politicians are interested less in these

simplicities than the projections and analyses feeding over computer screens in the aftermath.

For the lessons to be drawn from two-round elections are complex. If a voter's preferred candidate disappears after round one, which other party does he choose in the second round or does he just abstain? What do these second round switches or abstentions teach about the mood and composition of the electorate and its likely behaviour under a different system?

In the first round, the classic Right, the neo-fascist RPR, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's UDF and allied candidates — fell just short of an absolute majority with 49 per cent of the vote. With the addition of the extreme Right in the form of Jean-Marie Le Pen's National Front, the Right had a clear

majority with almost 53 per cent. The Left polled just over 41 per cent, a better result than it achieved in the 1984 European elections.

In the second round, the Left contained its losses more successfully than many observers had forecast. It yields control of another 10 departments in metropolitan France to the Right but held on to another five which were in danger.

The figures are highly favourable to the Right, which now control 69 metropolitan departments. But socialist argue that the cantonal elections marked the end of a period when the electorate was in a mood for protest voting.

During the elections themselves, there were early signs of a swing back to the Left as voters began to appreciate

the sober managerial style of the new prime minister Laurent Fabius compared with the expansive challenging mood of the socialist government when it first came to office. The party also believes that electors will make a considered political choice in next year's parliamentary elections instead of feeling free to float and chastise as they do in local elections.

The Right has its own dilemma. The national leadership of the RPR and UDF resisted pressure to cooperate with the National Front in the cantonal election, but without the National Front the classic Right had no majority. On the other hand there would be obvious dangers if the classic Right improved its relations with the National Front. According to exit polls taken during the first round, voters for the

classic Right in that round were almost as ready to vote for the Socialists as for the National Front in round 2. In a two-horse race, between a Socialist and a National Front candidate, 18 per cent said they would vote for Socialists, 25 per cent for the National Front and 57 per cent would abstain.

If the classic Right were to drift further to the right, it would risk losing its moderate and centrist support which would feel more at home with socialism in its present restrained form. One of the many possibilities being discussed here is that President Mitterrand could be hoping for some kind of alignment between the centre and the Socialists after the parliamentary elections.

On the Left, the Socialists have so overshadowed the Communists that the Communist vote dropped to 11.2 per

cent in the European elections last year and rose very slightly to 12.5 per cent in the first round of the cantonal elections.

But the cantonal elections showed that Communist voters still believed in the union of the Left even if the leadership had disowned that policy. Indeed, 69 per cent of Communist voters said they would be prepared to vote Socialist in the second round in a straight fight between Left and Right, while only 42 per cent of Socialist voters were prepared to support a Communist candidate in comparable circumstances.

The Socialist Party felt that the Communist leader Georges Marchais had offered to cooperate with the Socialists in the second round without real conviction — "like a man spitting in the soup." That did not prevent Communists from

turning out to help another party of the Left.

Proportional representation would certainly bring a solid block of National Front members into the National Assembly whose presence would be a problem for the Right. It would also increase Communist representation but could not produce a left-wing majority without a shift in electoral opinion.

With the National Front siphoning off right-wing extremists and the Communists catering for the rigidities of the old-fashioned Left, the important battle will be fought for the middle ground. At present 46 per cent of the electorate regard unemployment as France's most serious problem, and a majority of the unemployed would prefer a government of the Right. It promises to be a hard-headed election campaign.

## DIARY

THE Budget, the Diary can reliably reveal, will consist of a heady mixture of increased job creation, defence cuts, exchange controls and the axing of State contributions to the Royal Family. It will also be decisively voted down by Maggie and the schoolboys. In a typical pre-emptive move, Labour MP Dennis Canavan has put forward his Budget Bill under the Ten Minute Rule and will thus be allowed to make a few hard-nosed remarks before the Chancellor rises for the real thing. Canavan wanted to call his Bill the Finance Bill, but this would have meant calling the Budget proper the Finance No 2 Bill, and the fudd-diddies in the Bill Office weren't having that.

IS the Prime Minister's sense of humour a little tart these days? First there was the remark about Cecil Parkinson's charity work ("I hope it's for the same The Children's Fund") and now there's a little witicism from a recent lunch she had at Wilton's restaurant with the Chancellor and several other ministers. The PM told the waiter she'd have steak and kidney pie. Waiter: "And the vegetables?" PM: "Oh, they'll have the same."

A TALE of our time from British Rail. A potted history of Pullman services was needed to go with the planned expansion of Pullman routes later this year, and for reasons of ideology the contract was given to a freelance journalist rather than to BR's own press office. The freelance, casting around for information, naturally turned to — you've guessed it. The press office years for some creative work to leave the chores, and a veil will be drawn over its response.

IT'S nice to see a little subversion from the medical profession. Nicholas Markham, a transplant surgeon from Cambridge, writes to the *Lancet* to advise colleagues to take their stethoscopes on air flights. "After detachment of the bell," he writes, "the end of the tube can be inserted into the requisite hole to facilitate listening of the in-flight film, thus avoiding the extortionate charges made by airlines for the rental of head-sets. A word of warning however: you need one of the cheaper stethoscopes, otherwise you have to watch the film bent almost double."

CAPTAIN BOB has just deprived Kingsley Amis of what he calls "the most rewarding job I do." Amis wanted a second year of editing the *Mirror's* successful poetry column, but the big man wanted to save the £15,000. "My contract wasn't renewed," said Amis yesterday. "It was great fun choosing the poems, and there was a feeling of discovery."

Fortunately the column is to continue under the editorship of Charles Lytle. "I'll try to stick to the style which has already had such a good response from readers," he said. "We did a survey which gave us a good idea of what we were doing. Ted Hughes didn't come out of it particularly well, incidentally. But poetry is back in popular newspapers."

Elsewhere on the paper, depredations continue. The *Lancet* was used, and when the cartoonist Bill Tidy got the same treatment he refused to finish off the current story line. Maxwell continues to pursue his obsession of finding a cartoonist who will reproduce the *Mirror's* wartime Jane in a modern, new-technology setting. The editor, Mike Muller, is reported to be ageing fast.

THERE'S a special word for it in BBC-speak: disinvited. Disinvitation is what happened yesterday to Time Out dance critic Jan Murray, who had been asked several days earlier to appear on a recent night's joint Newsnight programme about the crisis. "I was phoned three hours before and told that Sir William Rees-Mogg, chairman of the Arts Council, was refusing to appear unless he had more supporters," she said yesterday. "I was being replaced by Colin Tweedie, director of the Association of Business Sponsorship of the Arts. So the panel was down to 11, with men and two women, nobody representing dance. It's the worst example of censorship I've had in 15 years." Given that Sir William is vice-chairman of the BBC and it would indeed have been hard for the producer just to let him disinvite himself.

Stephen Cook



Nissan delegates reconnoitring at the site of their proposed Washington plant (above); robots spot welding in Smyrna (below).

PETER HETHERINGTON has a foretaste of the Nissan team spirit in Smyrna, Tennessee

## The family that pays together

brightest managers to Nissan whose American management team is similarly dominated by executives and managers lured from the large US car makers.

In the words of the company's Tokyo hierarchy, success in the United States lies in combining "the best of Japanese and American management methods": a mix of teamwork and individualism, according to Runyon, who spent 37 of his 60 years with Ford in Detroit before becoming president and chief executive of Nissan in Tennessee. The transition he concedes, was difficult for someone from "a very autocratic operation... many of us who came here were autocratic... that was our training."

The new directors and managers of the comparable British operation, who followed their American colleagues to Japan, have been similarly impressed with the Tokyo management style. They have already singled out three areas as the key to their working regime at Washington: teamwork, quality consciousness, and most important, job flexibility.

Like Marvin Runyon, Nissan's UK industrial relations director, Mr Peter Wickens, sees the morning exercises followed by the group discussions — as a healthy symbol of the Japanese team concept. "In a British car plant the bell goes and there's little communication between the foreman and the bloke — if there is, he'll be haranguing them about a schedule that has not been met. In Japan, they wouldn't talk about it because they would have



their met their schedule or they knew why they did not and had already taken action."

But in tailoring an industrial relations strategy to the workplace, Mr Wickens, a former British Gas executive who once worked for Ford as an industrial relations manager, has to take account of some traditions, if not working practices, on the shop floor. That is why, unlike Mr Runyon and the Smyrna team, he has decided to select a union to represent the initial four to five hundred workers who will begin assembling 24,000 cars annually from Japanese imported kits in 15 months' time.

The aim is to negotiate a revolutionary agreement, incorporating considerable job flexibility, with the General

Municipal and Boilermakers and the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, considered the two front runners. There are indications that the GMB — which has no foothold in the motor industry — could be edging ahead as the company prepares to make a clean break with the British concept of car assembly.

Nissan may have a reputation of industrial unions but Mr Takashi Ishihara, its president, has acknowledged on a visit to the north east that "Labour situations and social structures" differ from country to country. In Japan, 31 years ago, the company broke an independent left-wing union after a four month lock-out and soon recognised a "breakaway" company union which still represents the Japanese workers.

British union leaders, now courting Nissan for the privilege of representing their workers insist that the Japanese company is fully committed, within reason, to adjusting to the British labour climate. "They want assurances that things will be very different from, say, Halewood or Cowley," said one, "and who can blame them." Ironically, some of Nissan's senior British managers have been drawn from these two plants. And they are hopeful that the Washington operation—Nissan is considering employing 2,000 running out 100,000 vehicles annually by 1991—will eventually become as British as Ford UK or Vauxhall, both wholly owned subsidiaries of American corporations.

are now employed. Runyon is in no doubt that Nissan has become a truly US subsidiary, run by Americans, with minimal Japanese involvement. He introduced an intensive recruitment and screening procedure to find the local labour market for the best employees so that he could put his longheld management theory of "participation" into operation. The 150,000 applicants for the first 2,000 jobs were initially screened by the State of Tennessee before proceeding to the first interview with Nissan—and subsequently, if they were lucky, to a pre-employment training programme lasting anything between 48 to 300 hours.

Potential employees have to give their time free at what amounts to a Nissan night school, twice a week, to show they are capable of the heavy workload on an assembly line. What we are looking for is an attitude," says Stu Green, an operations manager who came from General Motors. "Is their attendance good, are they on time? How do they adjust to our dexterity programmes? How do they get along with people in their group. If they complete the programme it doesn't mean they get hired. They then go through another interview to see if there is anything else we might pick up that we don't want here."

Critics—notably the United Auto Workers—maintain the procedure is designed to weed out people with a strong union background. Runyon denies this; their "participative style" has been refined by the fact that there is no need for a "third party."

And still the United Auto workers are trying to organise without much success. Mr Jim Turner, their coordinator for the Southern States, claims a growing undercurrent of unease—but, for the time being, there is little evidence of that on the surface. He warns: "Any time you take a job on a moving assembly line it's tough — that mechanism that sets the line speed, all those robots (and there are approaching 300) don't have a heart, don't have blood pressure, don't have a conscience and don't really take into consideration what effort the worker puts in."

In Britain, the company is in the final throes of selecting 22 supervisors from 3,500 applicants. A final shortlist has been undertaken a range of tasks and exercises with the help of occupational psychologists at an assessment centre. Then they will follow the Americans to Japan for an eight week induction period.

Nissan can then expect tens of thousands of applications to the main assembly line job, in an area where over one in five is out of work. The competition will be intense. With the first car scheduled to leave the plant in June 1986, the company will simply not have the time to copy all the tough American screening and recruitment procedures.

But Mr Wickens echoes the thoughts of his counterparts in the USA. Clearly we will be wanting a basic mechanical capacity — from wherever — but more important i the attitude we are looking for — the individuals who can operate within a team. We want to put the pride back into the job. If we can turn round the labour relation scene and be innovative, that in itself must sell cars — it must brush off in the public perception of the company."

## The paper clip's grip on history

Richard Boston with a paean for the nameless

ALDOUS Huxley was a most unfortunate man. When he died in 1963 he must have expired in the confident belief that the event would be given wide coverage in the press the next day. After all, his career had not been without distinction. Where he made his big mistake was in waiting on the same day that John F. Kennedy was assassinated. As a result Huxley got about three columns inches at the bottom of page 27.

In the same way the death of Victor Farris has gone widely unnoticed because he foolishly shuffled off his mortal coil at the same time as Mr Konstantin Chernenko. Now, as you all know, Victor Farris was the chap who invented the paper clip. The vented the paper clip. And paper clips and milk cartons will be in use long after everyone has forgotten the name of the comrade who came between Andropov and whatever this new bloke is called.

Up a statue of him wheeling his trolley, and are going to commemorate him on one of those ever-so-tasteful Swiss postage stamps we used to collect when we were younger and wiser, but I doubt if his name will be remembered outside the borders of his small country. Personally I forgot it within minutes of reading of his decease.

Not that it matters. Somehow it's hard to imagine things like paper clips and supermarket trolleys having had a named inventor. It's like discovering that at a particular moment of history a particular person invented the spoon, or the chair, or socks. One assumes that these everyday objects just happened, or evolved through natural selection. It isn't necessarily so. I read only the other day that Richard II invented the handkerchief. Almost everything else was invented either by Leonardo da Vinci (scissors, bicycles, helicopters, and probably spoons, socks and the Rubik cube as well) or by Benjamin Franklin (lightning-conductor, rocking-chair, bifocals) or else by Joseph Stalin (television).

Franklin or Stalin also invented the supermarket trolley. Certainly it has been invented more than once. Hardly was Herr Edelweiss (or whatever the Swiss chap was called) in his grave, than new ideas of the death of Sylvan N. Goodman at the age of 84. Sylvan also invented the supermarket trolley or, as the Los Angeles Times report calls it, the shopping cart. The idea came to him in 1937 and it made him more than \$200 million. When he first put the trolleys in his shop in Oklahoma nobody used them. This daunted him not at all. He took an advertisement in the *Oklahoma City Times* in which, lying through his teeth, he announced that shoppers came, saw and said: "It's a wow."

He then hired people to pretend they were shoppers and wheel them about the store. The idea caught on. Sylvan sold his tarts to other shops and soon made his first million. Later he designed the luggage trolley for airports and railway stations. There are now reckoned to be more than 25 million supermarket trolleys in use all over the world. Younger readers probably

find it hard to imagine a world without supermarket trolleys. There must be many whose first memory is of being seated in that clever folding bit at the front, with their dear little legs dangling through the holes so thoughtfully provided either by Sylvan or the Swiss gentleman.

What they won't remember is prams, which seem to have vanished. This is a terrible loss. As Osbert Lancaster has memorably written: "For sheer pleasure, few methods of progression, one comes gradually to realise, can compare with the perambulator. The motion is agreeable, the range of vision extensive and one has always before one's eyes the rewarding spectacle of a grown-up maintaining physical exertion."

How sorry one feels for the modern child in its pushchair, sitting with its back to the engine, its little brain constantly vibrated by those small wheels running over an uneven pavement. With a start in life like that, it's no wonder the younger generation is so strange.

Fortunately enough, the chap who invented the folding push-chair also popped off recently, but I've forgotten his name as well. Be that as it may, Herr Edelweiss and Sylvan N. Goodman must have been very clever, as well as very rich. The supermarket trolley is very ingenious. Take, for example, the way that the bit folds out to hold your bags, or the little darling.

Or the way you can charge one trolley into the back of another to stack them in neat rows. Or the way that, however hard you push down on the handle, the thing won't tip up. This means you can propel it while bounding after it with both feet together like a kangaroo. Apart from being fun in itself, this has the added advantage of making younger companions blush with embarrassment and take an immediate interest in the selves of cat food.

Its stability and smooth-running is all the more remarkable when you think how small the wheels are. While in general supporting the proposition that small is beautiful, I have had reservations about this as far as wheels are concerned ever since I started buying one of those bicycles with wheels the size of gramophone records that were so trendy in the Sixties.

In a small village in France where the next day will be the birth of the small children who greeted my daily appearance at the baker's to buy a baguette with delicate curls about the large monsieur on his mini-velo. What was worse was that the thing was so hard to pedal compared with my old BSA with big wheels.

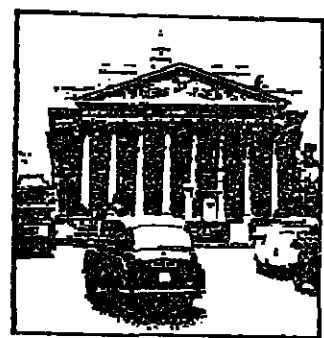
I once had an argument about this with Reynar Banham. Always the first on to the latest thing, Banham on his Moulton bicycle was a familiar sight in the area around London University in the late Sixties. Since he too is a large man, I couldn't help sharing some of the hilarity of those French urchins. The ensemble did look terribly top-heavy. He maintained stoutly (I hope that that is the right word) that small wheels were more efficient. He may even have spoken disparagingly of the front wheel of a penny-farthing. I countered by asking how many riders in the Tour de France were on Moulton bicycles.

Be that as it may, Herr Edelweiss or Sylvan Goodman, or both, did a grand job and made supermarket shopping far less hellish





# America's debtor status is far more important than Mr Lawson's budget dodges



## NOTEBOOK

Hamish McRae

A FEW months ago we pointed out that it was inevitable. Now it is official. This year the United States becomes a debtor nation for the first time since 1917. It does not matter a great deal whether it has already

happened as Secretary Baldrige suggests, or whether the transformation from creditor to debtor nation takes place later this year. The psychological barrier is already breached. It is already time to ask what changes in perception will result.

Because we are talking about a change caused by a current account deficit the best place to start is with the current account and how it has been financed.

In very round numbers the deficit last year was \$100 billion of which half was financed by an inflow of funds from Japan. The Japanese capital outflow last year was \$50 billion, to which should be added a further \$5 billion of short-term funds. Most of these Japanese funds, say somewhere between 80 and 90 per cent, will have ended up in the US.

If you look at the monthly flow, the results are even more remarkable. In the first

three months of 1984 the Japanese capital outflow was under \$6 billion. But by December it hit \$8.4 billion, an annual rate of over \$100 billion.

If you extrapolate these flows, as has Fred Bergsten of the Institute for International Economics in Washington, the US will in five years be a debtor to the tune of \$1,000 billion while Japan will be a creditor to the tune of \$500 billion.

The point about this sort of calculation is not to show what will happen, but rather to demonstrate that something will change to stop it happening. The most obvious single change would be a decline in the Japanese trade surplus or a change in the asset preference of Japanese investors. The two are linked, for a change in asset preference would push back the dollar against the yen, which would in turn reduce the trade surplus. Just how this particular

circle will be broken remains to be seen, but obviously a change in asset preference could take place more immediately than a shift in the current account. So what has the Japanese interest so much in the US, and what might change their investment policy?

You can identify at least three factors driving Japanese portfolio investment policy. One is that until some three years ago Japan had strict exchange controls. When these were lifted there was the inevitable adjustment. Very similar to the boom in overseas investment which took place here.

Japanese institutions are guided by the authorities not to invest more than 10 per cent of their holdings abroad, but this guidance has been bent in various ways. For example, if a Japanese company borrows in dollars, the borrowing counts as a home investment from the point of view of the Japanese institution, even though it has acquired a dollar asset.

Second, the way Japanese fund managers calculate returns favours investments which offer a high current yield, rather than capital appreciation. Capital gains (or losses) are only taken into account when they are realised. So high US interest rates have an automatic attraction for Japanese investors.

Third, Japan has tended to build up dollar assets simply because the funds are earned from exports to the US. In part the funds are the unremitted receipts of Japanese exporters.

What might change this? The Japanese policy of chasing high yields has been very successful, particularly in the case of the US, where high yields have been compounded by currency appreciation. Were either element to go (and the dollar does seem at least to

have plateaued) the flow would surely check, even though the bulk of the balances could hardly be repatriated.

The essential point in all this is that the key to the dollar lies anywhere, it is in Tokyo. While Japan is prepared to finance the US as a debtor nation, Mr Baldrige can continue with his external deficit. If Tokyo decides to invest its trade surplus elsewhere, then the US deficit will not be covered.

Up to now we have been looking at things from Japan's point of view. What about the US? If movement to debtor status may perhaps upset foreign investors, of which the Japanese are by far the most important, what about the US?

One important mathematical change that would result from the US being a debtor nation would be that it would no longer be financially advantageous to have high interest rates. While

the US is a creditor high interest rates help it: the poor LDCs have to pay US Banks more for their loans. But when the US becomes a debtor, it has to pay more for its foreign borrowings. Suddenly the boot is on the other foot.

Now whether this sort of consideration will have any effect on US policy-makers is highly questionable: debt service costs have not discouraged a large Federal deficit, so why should they discourage a continued external deficit? The sort of political shift is far more likely to result from trade pressures, not financial ones. But the point is worth making.

It is worth making because, quite suddenly, the US will be starting to be punished financially for a high interest rate policy; up to now it has arguably benefited from it. High interest rates become a source of weakness, not to strength. Will they be perceived as

such within the US? Who knows? One of the extraordinary features of the currency intellectual divide across the Atlantic is the way that European opinion as to weaknesses appear to most Americans as strengths.

How will the US react to being the world's biggest debtor nation? Will this be perceived as a reason for concern, or merely a delight that the rest of the world is prepared to fund such status? And if the world (and in particular the Japanese) changes its mind, how will the Americans cope with the humiliation of a collapsing dollar?

All this is in the future, though maybe not the very distant future. It is worth dwelling upon today because it is a far more important issue than the little twiddles that Mr Lawson proposes to give to our tax system this afternoon.

## Brewer fights S & N's 'unwelcome' £87 m offer

# Bid follows Matthew Brown dawn raid

By Geoffrey Gibbs

Scottish and Newcastle Breweries, Britain's sixth largest brewing company, yesterday launched an £87 million bid to take over the Lancashire-based brewer Matthew Brown after making an unsuccessful dawn raid to add to its existing stake in the business.

The takeover bid — S&N's second attempt to acquire a leading regional brewer in the space of less than a year — ran into immediate opposition from Brown's Lion Brewery headquarters in Blackburn.

"The offer is unwelcome, unacceptable and we are going to fight it," the company's chairman, Mr Patrick Towns, end, roared defiantly.

The Matthew Brown directors intend to write to the company's shareholders after they have seen full details of the S&N offer. But they say it is their "strong conviction" that continued independence is in the best interests of shareholders, employees and customers.

Scottish and Newcastle is making its move after building up a 4.9 per cent stake in Matthew Brown through a series of purchases since late

January. Yesterday it sent stockbrokers Hoare Govett to pick up a further 10 per cent of the shares, announcing the full-scale offer when the buying move failed to increase its holding.

News of the attempted dawn raid and subsequent bid sent Matthew Brown shares soaring on the stock market as dealers anticipated a fierce battle for control of the business. By the close of dealings the shares were standing at 405p each — a gain of 77p that left the price well ahead of the S&N bid terms.

The McGowan's and Tartan beams combine is offering 14 of its own shares for every five of Matthew Brown. With S&N shares falling 7p to 137p yesterday the terms value each share at around 384p and the whole business at £86.6 million.

Scottish and Newcastle, which is heavily dependent on the free trade, feels the proposed merger would create a North-West business with the resources and range of products to compete effectively against the beer industry leaders. A marriage of the two

businesses would also add 550 pubs to S&N's relatively modest estate of 1,448 outlets.

Last April Scottish and Newcastle made an agreed £44 million bid to take over J. W. Cameron of Hartlepool but the offer was rejected after the Monopolies Commission was called in to investigate.

The S&N directors believe their plans to acquire Matthew Brown are less likely to attract an MMC referral. They point out that a merger would give the enlarged group 11 per cent of the total beer market in the North-West, making it only the fourth largest in the region. S&N's share of the national beer market would increase by 1 per cent to 10 per cent.

In addition to its breweries in Blackburn and Workington, Matthew Brown owns breweries in Carlisle and at Masham in North Yorkshire as a result of the takeover of the "Old Peculier" brewer T. and R. Theakston last year. S&N says it would support continued local beer production within Matthew Brown and provide the resources to develop Theakston as a brewer of quality cask conditioned beers.

## Double boost for BS yards

By Michael Smith

Industrial Editor  
BRITISH Shipbuilders has been given a double boost by clinching its largest ever merchant shipbuilding order, worth £45 million, and by concluding the sale of its Falmouth Shiprepair yard for £1.75 million.

Together, the shipyard order and the repair yard sale will strengthen the company's financial position and help safeguard the jobs of around 1,600 people at Sunderland and Falmouth.

The £45 million order for a new 4,000 tonne crane and accommodation ship has gone to Sunderland Shipbuilders against strong international competition and will help secure 1,200 jobs on Wearside.

The order, from ITM Offshore of Middlesbrough, was described by Sunderland Shipbuilders' managing director, Mr Eric Welsh, as a "triumph for the North-East". It follows British Shipbuilders' recent success in winning several important new orders, and Mr Graham Day, chairman of BS, said the ITM contract would take the group up to its target of new merchant work for this financial year.

British Shipbuilders is also continuing negotiations with other large international customers to build further vessels and increase the workload of its merchant shipbuilding division.

The ITM crane ship, which will extend to a height of 436 feet and lift 4,000 tonnes, will be the first specialist heavy lift ship operating under the British flag. Previously, offshore operators have had to lease crane ships from foreign undertakings.

In a separate deal announced yesterday British Shipbuilders agreed to sell its profitable Falmouth Shiprepair yard to a company owned by building firm, Bellway Holdings, and shipbuilding consultants, A. and P. Appleford, for £1.75 million.

A Bellway director, Mr Terence Mordant, said Falmouth could become a major force in a profitable European shiprepairing industry, and he was confident the yard would create even more jobs than the present work force of 430 people.

Bellway and Appleford have clearly bought Falmouth cheaply. The £1.75 million price compares with a net asset value of £2.5 million and an estimated cost of £100 million in replacing these assets.

The yard has nevertheless suffered in the increasingly competitive market and profits after 10 months of this financial year had fallen to £184,000 from £555,000 in the whole of the previous year.

## Bedford for USM

By Robin Stoddart

ANTIQUE dealer William Bedford is joining the Unlisted Securities Market on Thursday with a price tag of nearly £9 million after the tender issue last week. The subscription price was struck at 185p, compared with the minimum tender figure of 100p.

There were nearly 10,000 applicants for the shares at the price set the 1.5 million shares being sold were almost 14 times over-subscribed. The chairman, chief executive and company secretary, Mr John Bedford, retains over half of the capital.

Applicants for 200,400 shares at or above the striking price will receive 30 shares, with 25 added for subscribers just above that level and again for tenders for 1,000 to 3,000, which will be allocated 100 shares. Thereafter about 6 per cent will be allotted.

Although the Islington, North London-based company buys mainly from dealers, turnover and profit rocketed last year as the wake of the strong dollar, American buyers accounted for more than half of sales for the first time.

## Industrial production edges up

By Christopher Hahne

Economics Editor  
Manufacturing output fell back in January, though record North Sea oil flows pushed industrial production as a whole up by 1.3 per cent a month, Central Office figures showed yesterday.

Other factors behind the 1.6 per cent growth of industrial production taking the last three months over the previous three are said to be the recovery of coal output to a third of pre-disaster levels and a seasonal surge in electricity and gas output.

Officials blame the 0.4 per cent fall in manufacturing output in January on a cold weather hitting the production of building materials, though they also say that the growth rate of manufacturing appears

to have slowed from an annual rate of 4 per cent between the first and third quarters of last year to about 2 per cent.

The concentration of recent industrial growth in sectors like oil, which need relatively little labour, is one part of the explanation for the continued rise in unemployment, and seems to hold out little immediate hope of a rapid reversal of the trend.

Indeed, even the sluggish 0.3 per cent growth in manufacturing taking the last three months over the previous three must remain tentative, since it is based on a special "bias adjustment" which statisticians have introduced to compensate for what they believe is under-reporting in the figures for the most recent months.

This special correction is

worth one point of the index number of 101.3 for manufacturing in January 1983—100 and half a point of the fourth quarter level of 101.1. Without it, manufacturing output would be seen to have fallen by nearly 0.2 per cent on the three-month comparison.

The CSO justified the correction yesterday by pointing out that their figure for output in December has been revised upwards this month to 101.3, from 101.1, a "bias adjustment" from one point to half a point as December is no longer the latest month. It will not be possible to assess fully the validity of the adjustment until further quarterly data become available.

The loss to industrial production caused by the coal dispute is still estimated at 34 per cent over the two latest three-month periods, since the recovery of coal output has to some extent been offset by a larger loss in the electricity industry as high winter output has had to be met from more costly gas and oil.

The total output of the energy sector, including oil, gas and electricity generation, is up by 4.9 per cent taking the last three months on the previous three, a 5.8 per cent increase in January alone was a record for North Sea oil output.

Manufacturing output in the last three months, said to be relatively unaffected by the coal dispute, is now 9.3 per cent higher than its trough in the first quarter of 1981 and 10.1 per cent below the peak in the second quarter of 1979.

## Big cutbacks in Cape shake-up

By Andrew Cornelius

Cape Industries, the troubled building products group, yesterday announced details of a wide-ranging survival package aimed at rescuing the company from the brink of collapse.

The proposed reshaping of the group's finances includes a £2.5 million share issue, extraordinary provisions of £32 million against the elimination of loss-making businesses, and the appointment of a new chairman. Cape also confirmed the £15.75 million sale of its motor components business to BBA Group.

Savage cutbacks at Cape have been forced by a combination of huge asbestos claims, recession, and the sudden collapse of the building insulation market. Last year Cape closed its glass wool insulation business and sold its rock wool insulation operations to Pilkington. Together they were losing £5 million each year.

Mr Geoffrey Higham, Cape's chairman, said that the restructuring of the group was "a very difficult decision" but that "we have cleaned out the stable". He said, Mr Higham will leave Cape in July and return to Charter Consolidated (Cape's parent company), to handle its portfolio of industrial investments.

The new group's continuing businesses are expected to make profits of about £5.6 million in the 15 months to March 31 next year. This compares with the forecast pre-tax losses of £4.5 million for the existing group in the same period, this year.

Mr Higham said that the £9.5 million proceeds from the share issue, coupled with the sale of the insulation and motor components will help



Geoffrey Higham

reduce group borrowings of £40 million by the end of 1986. The group's bankers have also agreed to convert £12 million of the current debt into medium-term loans, to further strengthen the balance sheet.

Mr Higham said that the building products group continues to maintain its prominent market position and is benefiting from the completion of an £11 million investment programme.

Charter Consolidated said that it would be taking up its entitlement to 67.3 per cent of the issue of 10 million convertible redeemable preference shares on offer. This helped boost Cape shares by 49p to 45p on the stock market, against a peak of 118p for the past year.

Mr Higham said that asbestos had cost Cape £20 million in the past four to five years, once the cost of researching new non-asbestos products had been added to the cost of paying out claims to victims of the disease. Cape has also suffered along with the rest of British industry, from the economic recession, Mr Higham said.

But, he said, that the thing "that really finished us off" was the government's decision first to govern the insulation market, and then to withdraw support. This caused a 30 per cent collapse in demand in the second half of 1982 and a 25 per cent reduction in prices, Mr Higham said.

## No special care for insurer

By Peter Rodgers

City Editor  
The Department of Trade and Industry said yesterday that it had had no indication of the problems at the London branch of Insurance Corporation of Ireland and had not placed it in the list of firms which it watched with special care.

The latest financial details filed with the department cover 1983 and the firm has still to file particulars of 1984 business, which are not yet due.

The group was taken over by the Irish Government on Friday, and its owner, Allied Irish, said it would write off £78 million sterling as a result of the losses. Allied Irish is quoted in London and the share price dropped 30p initially before rallying to close 22p down at 115p.

Banking profits will remain as forecast and that no rights issue is required.

The latest losses which knocked the insurance subsidiary into the arms of the Irish Government were at the London general insurance branch, which is under the supervision of the DTI Under EEC agreement the Irish Government of an insurance company branch is responsible for keeping an eye on the branch's operations, while the country of the parent firm is responsible for supervising an insurance group as a whole.

Allied Irish said yesterday that the main losses were in US fire and property insurance, about half of it direct and half through reinsurance. Allied Irish is quoted in London and the share price dropped 30p initially before rallying to close 22p down at 115p.

Banking profits will remain as forecast and that no rights issue is required.

Dean, who has been responsible for Allied Irish's investment in the UK, said the problems came to light.

Insurance Corporation's actual losses are expected to be about Irish £50 million, but the write-off in Allied's books will be £80 million (£78 million sterling).

The DTI said that it was responsible for ensuring that insurance branches in London were run by fit and proper people. It also supervised the financial viability of branches, but retrospectively. Insurance companies are given up to six months from the end of their financial year to file insurance returns to the department.

If there are reasons for concern, the DTI can ask for reports at shorter periods and it has the power to tell firms not to take on new business.

WHITBREAD'S US spirits and wine distributor, Bucklehead Corporation, has won a preliminary injunction preventing its former employee, Mr Stephen Karp, from walking off with its exclusive rights to sell Rothschild French wines and Finlandia vodka in the United States.

SIX potential buyers for the Lloyd's Life Assurance, including UK, US and European Insurance groups, have been put on a shortlist. Further detailed financial information has now been sent to them before final offers for Lloyd's are accepted. The sale is expected to raise £100 million.

ONE in 10 of the employed labour force are now self-employed — the highest proportion since 1921 — the Manpower Services Commission's Labour Market Quarterly Report said yesterday. Much of the rise was due to women.

FOOTAL yesterday urged shareholders to reject the £124 million takeover bid by Entrad, the Australian textiles group, by arguing that the group is now in a far more healthy state, financially, commercially and financially than ever before.

FOOTAL said that cash flow from its businesses has increased from £12 million in 1980/81 to an estimated £30 million in 1984/85.

TRANSPORT Secretary, Nicholas Ridley, is expected to authorise grants totalling up to £6.75 million from the state-owned British Airways by the end of the year. This will be used to allow airlines to set up operations into Europe from regional airports.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

# \$125 m fraud charge

A MANAGER of an Indian bank in London has been charged in New Delhi with defrauding his bank of \$125 million in Britain's biggest bankruptcy case, the Press Trust of India said.

Mr Amarjeet Singh, manager of the state-owned Punjab National Bank's London branch from 1980 to 1984, was recalled to New Delhi, sacked from the bank and arrested on Saturday.

BRITISH Rail lost £240 million in freight revenue during the miners' strike, including £60 million through sympathy strikes by rail unions, Junior Transport Minister David Mitchell told the Commons.

MERCANTILE House's New York investment banking subsidiary Oppenheimer & Co lost \$500,000 before tax in the end of January to \$4.35 million, against just over \$20 million. Mercantile's share price plunged 32p to 297p as a result.

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## DEMOCRATIC & POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

MINISTRY FOR ENERGY & CHEMICAL & PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

NATIONAL DRILLING COMPANY

## 'ENAFOR'

# Public International Call for Tenders No. IN 80/84-04

The National Drilling Company 'ENAFOR' is launching a restricted international Call for Tenders for the supply of the following drilling equipment:

- LOT I—FISHING TOOL
- LOT II—KELLY COCK UPPER—KELLY COCK LOWER
- LOT III—HYDRAULIC POWER TONG
- LOT IV—SQUARE KELLY

This Call for Tenders is addressed to Builders and Official Distributors only, to the exclusion of amalgamations. Company Representatives and other intermediaries, in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 78-02 of February 11th, 1978, concerning the State monopoly on foreign trade.

Those Tenderers who are interested in this Call for Tenders may obtain specifications from the following address: ENAFOR, Department Achats (Purchasing Section), 1 Place Bir-Hakeim-El Biar, Alger — on presentation of the Builder's agreement, at any time after publication of this Notice.

Tenders drawn up in eight (8) copies in a double sealed envelope should be sent by Registered Post; the outer envelope must be anonymous, with no Company insignia, letterhead or stamp bearing the name of the Tenderer's Company; but stating only:

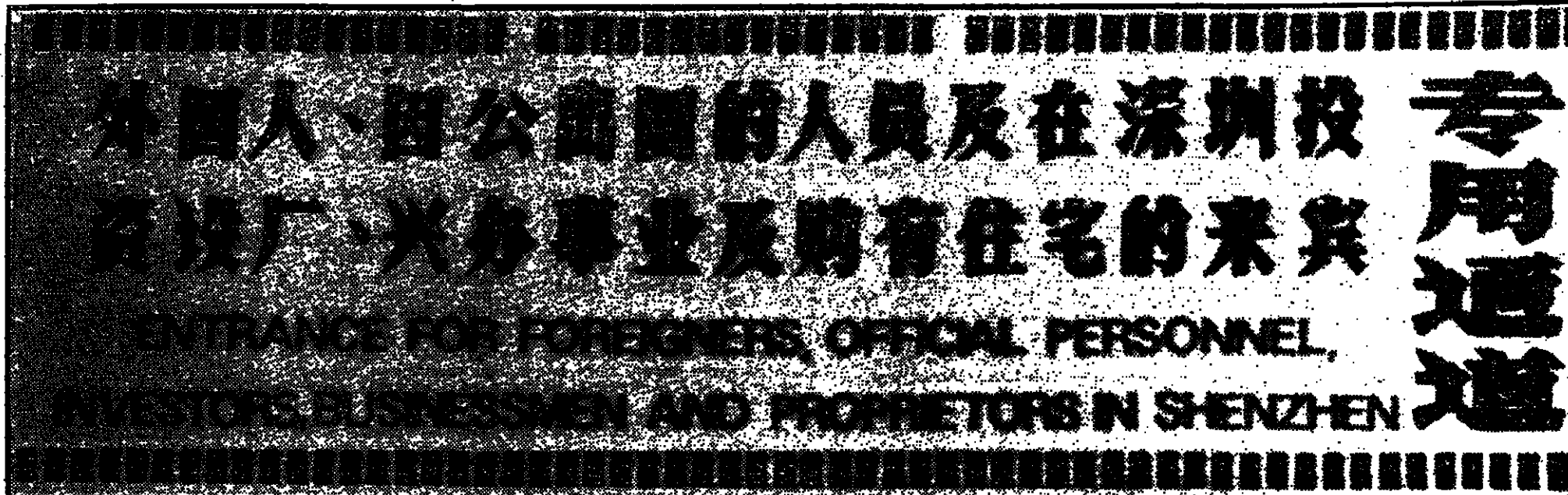
'Appel D'offres International Ouvert No. IN 80/84-04, Lot No. .... confidential — a ne pas ouvrir — ENAFOR — Department Achats — 1 Place Bir-Hakeim — El Biar — Alger — Algeria'

The closing date for receipt of Tenders is set at 60 days from the publication date of this Notice.

Any Tenders arriving after this time will not be accepted. Selection will be made within 120 days from the closing date of this Call for Tender.



How far are the Chinese prepared to travel along the road from Communism to capitalism? And could they suddenly turn back? John Hooper, the Guardian's Trade Correspondent, who recently returned from a visit to Peking, Shanghai, Canton and Hong Kong looks at these and other questions in the first of a two-part series.



## Will the East still be red when it's in the black?

### CHINESE PERSPECTIVES



THE DAY after I arrived in Peking, the China Daily carried a photograph of a dozen men and women solemnly pushing sofas down the main street of a provincial town. A large crowd was looking on intently.

"Hundreds of spectators," declared the caption, "took to the streets in Huxian County, Shaanxi Province, to watch a sofa parade staged by a private upholsterer, Wang Zhongan. The parade was aimed at collecting public comments on his products which are already selling well in other cities."

However, China is still a long way from becoming the modern capitalist society that some of the stories reaching the West would seem to indicate.

The much-vaunted free markets turn out to be pretty puny. The purpose-built San Li Ma market in Peking, which opened two years ago, has a wide range of products for sale — trinkets, ornaments, fruit and

vegetables, tables and chairs, some meat, kitchen equipment, bed springs and tobacco in bulk. But more than half the stalls were unoccupied and it was anything but bustling when I visited it on a weekday morning.

On the second floor of the Park Hotel, a six-piece band plays nightly for the gilded youth of Shanghai. The boys wear floppy pullovers and the girls skin tight jeans. As often as not, boys dance with boys and girls with girls. The dance they do is a curious, slow live and one of the tunes is "Jingle Bells."

Among the triumphs claimed for the modernising policies of Deng Xiaoping and his supporters is that restaurants have ceased the practice of closing for lunch. The difficulty of writing about China today lies in trying to get across how much scope for change remains while making clear how great is the change that has already taken place.

As he sat down at the negotiating table opposite Lord Young, the head of the British trade mission which left China last week, the snappily dressed boss of China's state-owned insurance corporation said, "Me and him and him," pointing with a chuckle to two of the members of his team, "we're all capitalists. Everybody knows we're capitalists."

The largest privately run industrial and commercial concerns employ no more than about 10 or 20 people, but there are persistent reports that some "rich peasants" are now employing several hundred farmworkers. The Great Wall Hotel on

the outskirts of Peking is one of the most dramatically modern in the world. The main bar is in a room — if that is the word for it — six storeys high and covering the area of about three tennis courts. Illuminated lifts move up and down one wall like space capsules.

In the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone behind Hong Kong's New Territories the Chinese have constructed within the space of four years an entire new city with acres upon acres of gleaming white buildings ready and waiting for the foreign ventures that they are hopeful of attracting. One of the office buildings is 50 storeys high. There are two funfairs, a golf course and an entertainment complex complete with a video arcade.

Neither the Great Wall Hotel nor the Shenzhen SEZ is exactly typical of China as a whole, but what is remarkable is that they should exist at all.

The essential elements of the process that has made them possible are already known: an increasing share of the economy is being transferred from the public or collective sector to the private one (although so far there has been much more evidence of this in agriculture than in industry); within the public sector, individual units — be they farms or factories — are to be accountable for making a profit; in order to attract foreign currency, expertise and technology, overseas companies have been invited to participate with Chinese enterprises; the prices of a growing number of products are to be determined by market forces and

a larger section of the economy is to be governed by indicative rather than prescriptive planning.

But how far will this process be allowed to go? And could it be suddenly reversed? I put the first of these questions to a number of officials during my stay and never once got a straightforward answer. This was not, I suspect, because they were being evasive but because nobody except perhaps at the very top has any clear understanding of where it will all end.

The most coherent response was from a young official in Peking. The intention of present policies, he said, was entirely pragmatic — the aim was to improve people's living standards. China would continue to apply those policies up to the point at which they ceased to fulfil their aim. If that point was reached the policy-makers would have to stop and try something else.

If you believe that free enterprise is the most effective way of increasing overall living standards, there would seem to be no limit to the changes now taking place in China. But there are at least two reasons for believing that limits do exist.

One is that a process such as that upon which the Chinese have now embarked can "work" in the sense of raising per capita income while at the same time introducing other, less desirable, changes.

It can create inequality, insecurity, and as the Chinese are beginning to find out, it can generate inflation. Both by "demand pull" and "cost push." The greater economic activity which has shown up in higher wages has expanded the money supply, while freedom from government controls has encouraged some producers to charge unjustifiably high prices.

Even so, and providing average real earnings continue to grow, it is difficult to see these drawbacks by themselves prompting the authorities to do more than touch the brakes occasionally.

A more significant obstacle derives from the fact that the further the market advances at the expense of the state, the greater will be the contradiction between what the authorities claim to be, which is socialist, and what they are actually doing, which is allowing market forces to set the price of goods and ultimately the price of labour.

This actually leave them uncomfortably exposed to those who oppose change of any kind. Mao may be dead, but he has not gone. Three times a week his embalmed body is brought up in its crystal coffin from the deepest basement of his mausoleum like a memory trawled from the subconscious. Guarded by four immaculate soldiers, his remains can then be gawped at by long lines of silent, awestruck peasants in from the provinces.

The Chinese who are in power now argue that the best defence against a return to Maoism is the memory of Maoism itself. The Cultural Revolution, they say, had such a terrible effect on people's lives that they will never allow it or anything like it to happen again. It needs to be stressed that what is meant by people in this context is not the masses who as in other developing countries, have little or no influence over their destiny and would doubtless accept whatever was decided for them, but that small minority which is active within the Government and the party.

Mr Zeng Xiaoxian is now the director of foreign investment at Shanghai's Foreign Economic Relations and

Trade Commission. In 1942 when he was 14, his father lost his job and the young Zeng was forced to go out to work as a manual labourer. The result was that he never got to university as he had hoped and expected to. After ten years he succeeded in getting a white-collar post at the Design Institute in Shanghai.

He then set about acquiring an education. He enrolled at night classes, studying English, Japanese and Russian, and six nights a week, year in, year out, he would come in from work and study until 11.30 at night, then catch a few hours' sleep before setting off for work again at 6.30 in the morning.

In 1962, he finally wrested from Shanghai University the degree he always knew was his. At last, he felt, he had a chance of acquiring the position to which his brains and application entitled him. Four years later, the Cultural Revolution was launched. Zeng was "seriously criticised," removed from his job at the institute and forced to become a manual labourer once more.

His rise since his rehabilitation after Mao's death has been spectacular. But no one,

he says, can give him back the years he spent fruitlessly digging ditches and humping bricks. When I asked him what had happened to all the people who had come to the top during the Cultural Revolution, he grinned broadly and said: "All in prison."

That may be true of the leaders, but not of the hundreds of thousands of Red Guards who were the instruments of the Cultural Revolution. Most were subsequently absorbed in to the state or party machinery and are still being edged out of it. It is clear that they are not going without a fight. Scarcely a week goes by without the authorities issuing a warning of some kind against the obstruction of their policies.

In the autumn of 1983, supporters of Mao's "scientific theories" were still enough to mount a campaign against "spiritual pollution." Whether they are still able to pose a real threat to the new status quo will probably not become clear until the death of Deng, now in his eighties. The longer he lives, the better the chances of a smooth succession.

On Thursday, Britain's Window of Opportunity.

## Record sales and profits...

### Preliminary results for 1984 - Sir Hector Laing reports

For the fourteenth consecutive year we have achieved record sales and profits. Sales have increased by 22% to £1,743.1m, and trading profit by 11% to £110.6m but, as indicated in my interim statement, the pre-tax profit increase of 5% to £87.2m is a modest one. Nevertheless, 1984 has been a year of significant progress.

#### UK

Our UK businesses had a most successful year with trading profit increasing by 25%. UB Biscuits (including Terry's) and UB Foods both achieved profit gains in excess of 20%. Our restaurant companies, Wimpy and UB Restaurants combined, increased their profit by 84%.

#### USA

Overall, Keebler's sales rose by more than 21% in dollar terms. Despite this impressive performance, the intense price competition in soft cookies and associated marketing costs as well as the costs of entering the West Coast and the salty snacks markets, has resulted in Keebler's profits being down by 23% in dollar terms, but 13% when translated into sterling.

## ...and increasing investment.

Over the last five years we have invested heavily in fixed assets, in the training and development of our people, in advertising to promote and protect our brands, as well as in research and development to keep ahead in products and production technology to ensure our future. The chart shows our impressive record since 1980.

#### Rights issue

The company is raising approximately £98 million by the issue of 64 million new ordinary shares by way of rights on a one for five basis payable in full on acceptance not later than 9th April 1985.

#### Outlook

In the UK a strong operating performance is expected in 1985. Keebler's results will depend on the intensity and duration of the "cookie war" but its market share gains in 1984 are an encouraging indication for the future.

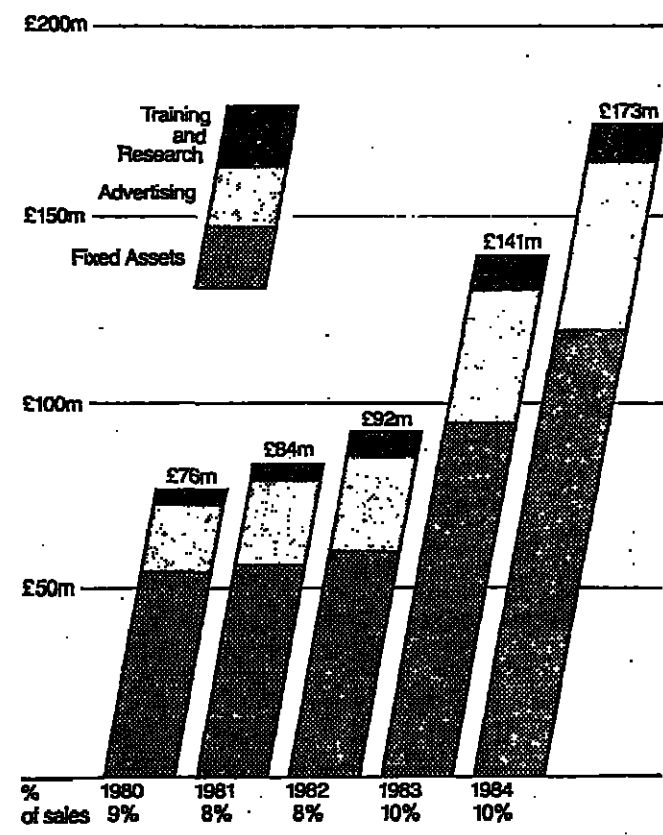
Hector Laing 13th March 1985

United Biscuits

#### Group performance highlights

Sales	£1,743.1m	up 22%
Trading profit	£110.6m	up 11%
Pre-tax profit	£87.2m	up 5%
Earnings per share	19.6p	up 7%
Dividends per share	7.5p	up 7%
Capital expenditure	£114.7m	up 21%

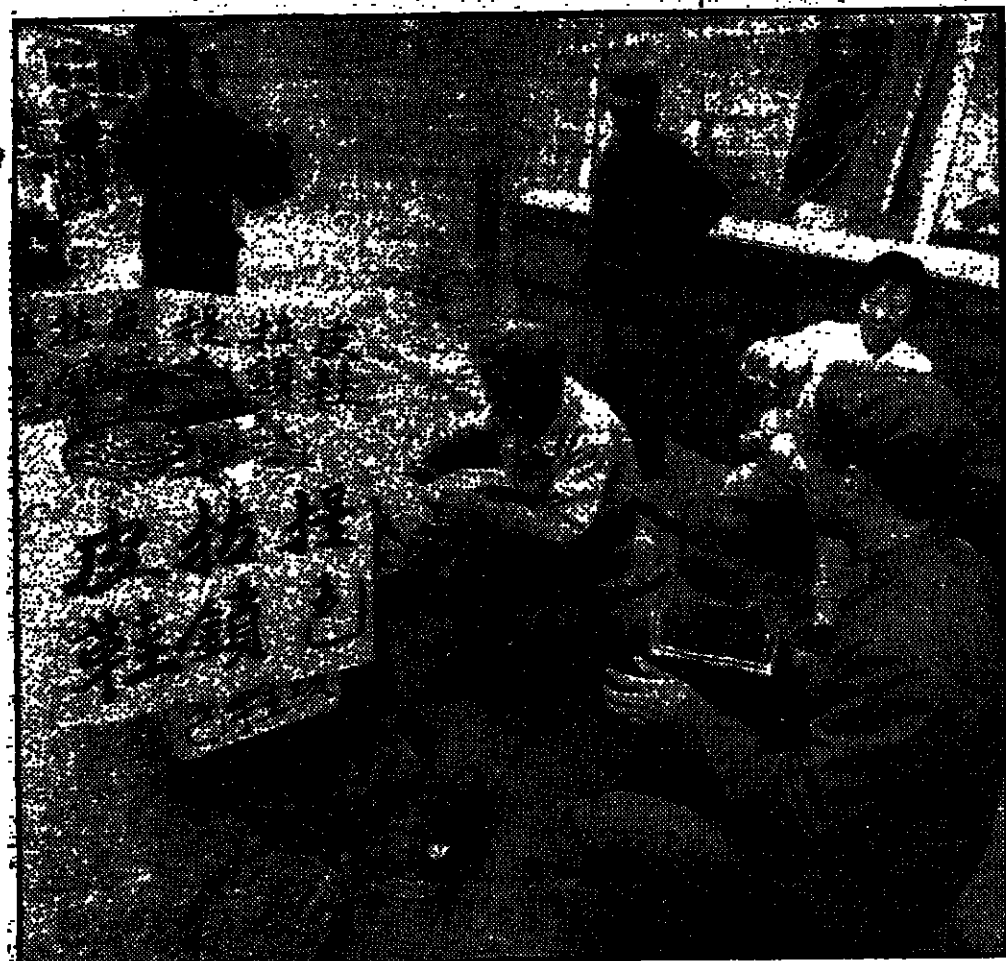
#### UB Group — Investment for the future 1980-84



To find out all the 1984 facts and figures for yourself, send for a copy of the United Biscuits Annual Report to be published in April. Just complete and post the coupon.

To: The Group Company Secretary, United Biscuits (Holdings) plc, Grant House, PO Box 40, Syn Lane, Isleworth, Middlesex TW7 5BN. Please send me a copy of your Report and Accounts when published.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_



Private enterprise, Peking-style. A cobbler tries to "get rich"

This advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of the Stock Exchange. Application has been made for the grant of permission to deal in the United Kingdom on the Stock Exchange in the undermentioned securities. It is emphasized that no application has been made for these securities to be admitted to listing. A proportion of the shares being placed has been offered to and is available through the market.

**CROWN INTERNATIONAL PRODUCTIONS PLC**  
(Incorporated in England under the Companies Act 1948 to 1981 No. 888558)

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**Statham Duff Stoop**  
of 1,500,000 Ordinary Shares of 10p each at 60p per share

**SHARE CAPITAL**  
Issued and to be issued fully paid following completion of the Placing and acquisition of certain technical equipment from a member of the Reed International Group.  
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CROWN INTERNATIONAL PRODUCTIONS PLC is the parent company of a group of companies producing programmes on both videotape and film for the non broadcast and broadcast television markets.

Particulars of the Placing are available in the Exel Statistical Services. Copies may also be obtained during normal business hours on any weekday (excluding Saturdays) up to and including 1st April 1985 from:  
**STATHAM DUFF STOOP**  
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London EC1Y 2AU  
19th March 1985



# No flotation for Morgan Grenfell

By our Financial Staff

Merchant bankers Morgan Grenfell have decided against a Stock Exchange flotation, which has been under consideration since last May.

"We aren't aware of any great shareholder demand for a listing," said the chairman Lord Catto, who added that there had always been adequate numbers of buyers to match the sellers among the 26 institutional shareholders, plus family and staff shareholders. The largest shareholder is insurance broker Willis Faber with 23 per cent.

After raising £40 million from a rights issue and £15

million from a 5 per cent stake sold to Deutschebank, the group had enough capital for its move into the securities industry through brokers Pembrey & Boyle and Jobbers Pinchin Denny, Lord Catto said.

Chief executive Mr Christopher Reeves said that there was finance for the foreseeable future from last year's capital raising and retained earnings, though "as the shape of the business unfolds we may have to take another look."

Morgan Grenfell disclosed profits after transfers to inner reserves and tax of £20.4 million against £18.5 million in 1987, an increase of 23.8 per cent. Underlying profits were

up 37 per cent but tax treatment changed and the share issue resulted in a smaller rise in disclosed earnings, than would otherwise have been the case.

Mr Reeves said two-thirds of profits last year were from fees, a rising proportion of the business over the years. The three mainstays of growth have been corporate finance, in which the group has won superstar status for its bid battles, investment management and international banking. But there is no breakdown of the individual contributions.

Corporate finance did 67 separate mergers and acquisitions with a total value of £44

billion. After the year end it headed BT's bid for Dunlop.

Mr Reeves rejected suggestions that Morgan Grenfell had been told off frequently by the Takeover Panel because of its aggressive tactics, saying it was no different from the experience of other banks. "I don't think we behaved any differently or in a way we would feel concerned about," he added.

He also rejected the suggestion that the bank was cultivating the superstar image in its corporate finance work because of the high profile of its leading takeover executives. He said: "The decisions are being made in conjunction

with the head of corporate finance and on occasions with myself and by and large that situation has worked quite well."

Among its takeover work, Morgan Grenfell has acted for SIC in its takeover of ICI, Unilever's bid for Brooke Bond and Dixons bid for Currys.

Shareholders are getting a 23.8 per cent increase in dividend. Shareholders' funds increased during the year from £115 million to £173.5 million, and will rise a further £18 million when the second instalment of the rights issue is received next month.

Mr Reeves — "another look?"

## Prices droop as spending spree finishes

### THE MARKETS

Last Friday's pre-budget buying spree ran out of steam in stock markets yesterday. Apart from special situations generated by takeover talk and weekend press comment, prices were left to drift gently lower as investors digested the welter of articles predicting what the Chancellor may say this afternoon.

As a result leading shares succumbed to light profit-taking with falls in the region of 2p to 7p. The FT 100 continued to suffer from a gloomy meeting with brokers last week and tumbled a further 17p to 404p.

Gifts were similarly neglected, although the stronger pound helped quotations to a quarter-point rise in early trading. Gold shares made a brighter showing with gains to three dollars in the heaviest.

Stores that had reacted to speculative activity last week retreated sharply. Life insurance shares were hit by tax penalties. Clearing banks were unsettled by the Ohio savings crisis in America, but falls rarely exceeded 10p.

The problems at the Insurance Corporation of Ireland, which has been rescued by the Irish Government to avert a major international collapse, hit the parent company, Allied Irish Banks, which dropped to 105p before rallying to 115p (a net loss of 22p) after a profits forecast.

Elsewhere in the financial sector Mercantile House dipped 30p to 289p on news that its Oppenheimer subsidiary in the US had run into losses. On the takeover front, Matthew Brown was hoisted in the budget, raising an abortive dawn raid at 354 11/16ths and subsequent bid worth 408p from Scottish and Newcastle, down 6p to 137p.

Newspaper shares lost ground after a series of articles concerning free competition in the industry. Oils were unaffected by the intensifying war in the Gulf, but North Sea companies exploring near block 28/2a were excited by talk of a big find. Properties were supported on hopes of some relief in the budget. Retail companies were particularly to the fore.

News of Cape Industries' financial restructuring package, which the shares up to 45p. John Manners Construction rose 8p to 126p on press comment ahead of tomorrow's interim figures. Mairhead met revised speculative demand to go ahead 10p to 156p.

Bronx Engineering Holdings, results on Thursday, p 10 on 3p to 15p on press comment. Metaltrax Group's good profits and one-for-10 scrip sparked a 10p rise to 65p. Clayton, Son & Co (Holdings) made 8p progress to 72p after speculation demand. Haden, with a de-facto document to the Trafalgar House bid due out, lost 8p to 308p.

Cambridge Electronic Industries' 22 per cent profits rise for the year pleased, up 7p to 325p. Electronic Machine Company met speculative demand to put on 8p to 49p. Systems Designers, with profits up 40 per cent and a four-for-one scrip issue, firmed 15p to 550p. "Take profits" recommendation over the weekend lost Stonehill Holdings 7p to 104p.

ERA Group's figures and a rights issue last Friday led to a 5p jump to 75p. Kennedy's 118 per cent profit advance late on Friday gave the shares a 5p rise to 263p.

Turnover for Friday, March 15, was: number of bargains 22,581; value \$41.650million.

Frankfurt: The Commerzbank index reached a new record high, although shares generally ended the day mixed in moderate trading. The Commerzbank index rose 6.3 to 1232.3.

Paris: French shares recovered some of their early losses in active trading. Tokyo: The market moved higher as an attempt to push the market index up to a long-term high failed. Nikkei Dow Jones index: 12,506.84 (12,487.38).

Hong Kong: A technical correction that broke a sharp rise was long-overdue. Share prices sharply lower. Hang Seng index: 13,047 (13,337.70).

Money markets: Period rates generally came down between 1/8 to 1/16.

FT Ordinary Share Index down 2.1 at 4044. FT-SE 100 Index down 9.6 at 1360.2. Pound: \$1.0677; DM: 2.68; Fr: 11.25. Gold: \$328.75. Account: March 11 to 22. FT All Share Index down 2.8 at 457.57. Sterling Index 74.8 (1975=100). RPI: 339.5 (January) up 5 per cent on year.

### COMMODITIES

Copper: Cash £1,238.50 per tonne; three months £1,259.50 per tonne; May 1988 £1,270.50 per tonne. Tin: Cash £10,005 per tonne; three months £10,025 per tonne; May 1988 £10,045 per tonne. Zinc: Cash £515 per tonne; three months £525 per tonne; May 1988 £535 per tonne. Silver: Cash \$770 per ounce; three months \$775 per ounce; May 1988 \$780 per ounce. Wheat: Cash \$2.25 per bushel; three months \$2.30 per bushel; May 1988 \$2.35 per bushel. Soybeans: Cash \$5.50 per bushel; three months \$5.60 per bushel; May 1988 \$5.70 per bushel. Corn: Cash \$3.50 per bushel; three months \$3.60 per bushel; May 1988 \$3.70 per bushel. Oil: Cash \$18.50 per barrel; three months \$18.60 per barrel; May 1988 \$18.70 per barrel. Rubber: Cash \$1.25 per lb; three months \$1.26 per lb; May 1988 \$1.27 per lb. Shipping: Cash \$10 per tonne; three months \$10.10 per tonne; May 1988 \$10.20 per tonne. Property: Cash \$100 per sq ft; three months \$101 per sq ft; May 1988 \$102 per sq ft. Insurance: Cash \$100 per \$1m; three months \$101 per \$1m; May 1988 \$102 per \$1m. Investment: Cash \$100 per \$1m; three months \$101 per \$1m; May 1988 \$102 per \$1m.

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Rosemary Collins reports on the slide in butter's fortunes

# Why cheap isn't cheerful

## CONSUMER COLUMN

SPECIAL SALES of cheap, EEC butter have made a nonsense of the UK butter market, according to the marketing director of Butterdane, John Howard. Butterdane is the marketing arm of the Danish butter industry. Mr Howard's views are echoed by his colleagues responsible for most of the other established butter brands.

"We have invested considerable money and resources in the market, but these efforts have been temporarily thrown out of the window. What we do support is the market. We would not be in our current position of strength if it had not been for a vigorous and determined support of the brand."

"Now all this has been knocked sideways, and all because the CAP was unable to control over-production until the damage had already been done," Mr Howard argues.

At prices from 33 pence a half pound pack upwards, cheap butter has destroyed consumers' brand loyalties, halted the bulk of conventional butter sales, and done nothing to halt the underlying decline in butter consumption, which fell 11 per cent last year.

Overall consumption of butter in the first four weeks of this year was up by more than a quarter compared with a drop of almost 12 per cent in the last quarter of 1984, but no-one in the industry is fooled that this is other than a brief slide towards an ever smaller market share. "These gains will quickly dissipate," Mr Howard notes gloomily.

The end of the cheap sales is expected to be followed by a lull in buying as consumers eat the stockpiles of cheap supplies now resting in their freezers.

It might have been better to sell the cheap butter over a longer period at a slightly higher price, suggests Butterdane's managing director, Eric Coombs. If the special sale is repeated next winter, he would prefer it

The NDC would like these labels to include information about energy, protein, fat and carbohydrate, not just about fat. "Milk and dairy products make a significant contribution to the intake of protein, vitamins and minerals," it protests.

But the Government is set on introducing compulsory fat labelling alone, although the food industry is working on a voluntary system which would be similar to that favoured by the National Dairy Council, and some retailers have already introduced nutritional labels with a wide range of information on their own label goods.

Meanwhile, stockpiles of frozen butter continue to rise, in spite of EEC efforts to curb milk production and in spite of the cheap butter sale. Butter that would have gone into the shops this year but for cheap butter, have gone into intervention cold stores instead.

A spokesman for the Intervention Board says that UK butter stocks for which there is no ready buyer amount at the moment to 136,000 tonnes, which is 25,000 tonnes more than this time last year. There is even some concern that the existing cold store capacity may be inadequate to cope, particularly in Northern Ireland where the other day they had only room left for another 8,000 tonnes of surplus butter.

"The National Dairy Council is concerned that the Minister has singled out fat for statutory treatment," the spokesman says, "and regrets his failure to mention the other nutrients in a balanced diet."



Danish butter... weighing in with support

## GENERAL

### UMIST

Department of Management Sciences  
POSTGRADUATE STUDENTSHIPS AND BURSARIES  
The Department is one of the largest university centres of teaching and research in management subjects in the UK. Specialised postgraduate programmes by coursework and/or research are available in:

- ACCOUNTING
- MARKETING
- ECONOMICS
- FINANCE
- INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
- INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS
- OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT
- ORGANISATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

Financial assistance for 1985-86 will be available as follows:  
The Plessey Studentship for Organisational Psychology (£2,500)  
ESRC Studentships  
TOPS awards for Marketing  
Departmental bursaries (see only)

Part-time Teaching Assistantships (for research)  
Applications for admission to the programmes and for the awards should be made by April 4, 1985.

THE POSTGRADUATE TUTOR

DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCES

UMIST

PO BOX 58, MANCHESTER M13 9PL



**SANT PAUL'S CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL**  
Pittman Road, Newhall Green, Manchester M22 5YS.  
Tel. No.: 061-427 5841.  
Required for September 1985:

### DEPUTY HEADTEACHER Group 10

This school opened in September 1984, the result of an amalgamation of a boys' school and a girls' school. For the next two years it will be in transition towards a fully integrated mixed 11-16 school on one site. Building work has already started on the £2 million scheme to upgrade one of the three existing sites so that, in two years' time, pupils and staff will work in a modern educational environment with the latest facilities and equipment.

The Governors invite applications from suitably experienced, committed Catholic teachers. The successful candidate will have major responsibilities for the management of one school site, will contribute as a member of the Senior Management Team to the formulation and review of school policy and will be assigned school-wide responsibilities.

Application forms and details from the Headteacher. Closing date: 12th April, 1985. Re-advertisement. Previous applicants who wish to be reconsidered should write a short letter to that effect.

### Deputy Head of Service Group 8 (S)

SERVICE FOR THE HEARING IMPAIRED,  
Newhall Road,  
West Didsbury, Manchester M20 8XA.

Required as soon as possible. You will be expected to accept considerable responsibility in the special school for the hearing impaired within this recently re-organised large unified service. We require a specially qualified and experienced teacher of the hearing impaired who has management skills and expertise in at least one major area of the curriculum. Application forms and further information from the Head of Service for the Hearing Impaired, Centre for the Hearing Impaired, Newhall Road, West Didsbury, Manchester M20 8XA. Closing date: 5th April, 1985.

### Teachers Full-time and Part-time

HOME ECONOMICS/NEEDLEWORK,  
BUSINESS STUDIES/TYPING SKILLS  
Scale 1  
Required for September, 1985.

Full-time and Part-time Teachers of Home Economics / Needlework, and Business Studies / Typing Skills to teach in Manchester Secondary Schools. Application forms and further details from the Chief Education Officer (SE2/10), Education Offices, Crown Square, Manchester M60 3BB. Closing date: 28th March, 1985.

### Teacher of Remedial Education

Scale 1. Temporary.  
MARGARET ASHTON COLLEGE,  
Church Lane, Manchester M9 1LD.  
Required from 15th April, for one term (until August 31, 1985), a teacher for less-able girls in the fourth and fifth year. The post is based in the subject areas of English, Mathematics and Social Studies. The teacher appointed will need to recognise the particular difficulties of girls in a closing lower school. Applications by letter in the first instance to the Principal. Closing date: 28th March, 1985.

### Teacher of Metalwork

Scale 1. Temporary.  
Required as soon as possible at  
BURNAGE HIGH SCHOOL,  
Burnage Lane, Manchester M19 1BU.  
To work in a large C.D.T. department, teaching Metalwork to C.S.E. and 'O' level. Some 'O' and 'A' level Design work would be available for a suitable candidate. The post is based in the Upper School. Application forms from the Headteacher at the school to whom they should be returned as soon as possible.

### Teacher of Typing

Scale 1 (Part-time O.S.)  
Required as soon as possible after March 22 at  
POUNDSWICK HIGH SCHOOL,  
Simonsway, Manchester M22 7TH.  
A teacher of typing is required for 4th and 5th year groups till the end of term. The possibility of a full-time permanent vacancy exists. Application forms and further details are available from the Headteacher. Application may be made by letter to avoid delay.

### Teacher of French

Scale 1. Temporary.  
SCOTT MANCHESTER HIGH SCHOOL,  
Woodhouse Lane, Manchester M22 7TH.  
Required from April 1985, to December 1985, to cover a period of maternity leave.  
The Faculty of Modern Languages is a strong one, achieving commendable examination success. The ability to take some lower school music would be an advantage.  
Application forms and further details from the Headteacher at the school to whom they should be returned as soon as possible.

## MANCHESTER City Council

Manchester City Council is an Equal Opportunity Employer, and we positively welcome applications from women and men, regardless of their race, ethnic or national origin, disability, age, sexuality, or responsibilities for dependents.

## DULWICH COLLEGE LONDON SE21

# APPOINTMENT OF HEAD

The Governors invite applications for the appointment of Head of Dulwich College to succeed Mr. D. A. Emms, M.A., who will retire on 31st August, 1986.

Full particulars of the post may be obtained from the Clerk to the Governors, Dulwich College, London SE21 7LD to whom applications should be sent by 30th April, 1985.

## BEDALES SCHOOL

Petersfield, Hampshire GU32 2DG  
Independent Co-Educational Boarding 13-18

## MODERN LANGUAGE GRADUATE

Required for September, 1985, Modern Language Graduate to teach French to University Entrance standard, with some German and/or Spanish.

Applications, in writing, please (no forms) to The Headmaster giving full curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three referees.

## WALTHAMSTOW HALL Sevenoaks, Kent

Required for September, 1985. Graduate to share the teaching of MATHEMATICS throughout the school to University entrance. S.M.P. O.L. Cambridge A.L.

Salary: Burnham + with L.F.A. Government superannuation. Scaled post available for suitably qualified and experienced candidate. Full or part-time possible. Work in Computer Studies could be available for an applicant interested in this field. Please apply to the Headmistress with names and addresses of two referees.

## CROYDON The Old Palace School (Independent Day School — 750 Girls)

# HONOURS GRADUATE — MATHEMATICS

Required for September, 1985, Honours Graduate to teach Mathematics to Oxford and Cambridge Entrance Level. The school has a strong Mathematics Department with a large proportion of the Sixth Form studying the subject. The post would be suitable for either a well qualified beginner or an experienced teacher. An interest in Statistics would be welcome, but is not essential. Salary according to qualifications and experience. Scale II for a suitable candidate.

Applications with the names and addresses of two referees should be sent to the Headmistress, Old Palace School, Old Palace Road, Croydon, Surrey CR0 1AX.

## CHRIST'S HOSPITAL Horsham, Sussex

Required for September 1985:

# A TEACHER OF CRAFT, DESIGN and TECHNOLOGY to join a large, flourishing department

Design and Technology courses to 'O' and 'A' level, and Graphical Communication to 'O' level are well established, and the Department offers a full programme of non-examination and recreational activities. The successful applicant will be based in a wood workshop, but will be expected to contribute to the teaching of integrated CDT courses throughout the age range 11-18 (eg wood, metal, plastics, graphics). Experience or interest in technology courses and 'A' level Design would be advantageous.

Applications, with a full C.V. and the names of two referees, to: The Head Master's Secretary, Christ's Hospital, Horsham, West Sussex RH13 7LS. (0403) 52547, from whom further details of the post and school may be obtained.

## SHERBORNE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS DORSET

Required in September, 1985, qualified teacher for

Full-time

# DRAMA POST (Scale 1 Burnham)

There is a lively interest in drama and the person appointed will be responsible for several major productions during the year, in addition to classroom teaching at various levels.

Apply in writing to the Headmistress giving details of qualifications and experience, with the names and addresses of two referees.



**BLUNDELL'S SCHOOL**  
H.M.C. 450 pupils 13-18  
40 girls in Vith Form  
REQUIRES AN

# ENGLISH SPECIALIST

to teach at all levels of the School. Applications are invited from suitably qualified teachers who would also wish to contribute fully to the life of a boarding school.

Early applications are requested. Letters of application, with full c.v. and the names and telephone numbers of two referees, should be sent to the Head Master, Blundell's School, Tiverton, Devon EX16 4DN.

Interested parties are invited to ring the Head Master on 0884 252543 if they wish to discuss the post.

## TEACHER (SCALE 1) Thatto Heath County Infants' School (Nursery Department)

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the above post to take effect from 1st May, 1985, or as soon as possible thereafter.  
Application forms are available from and returnable to: the Director of Community Education, Community Education Department, Century House, Hardshaw Street, St Helens, Merseyside WA10 1RN. A stamped, addressed envelope enclosing application form and curriculum vitae must be submitted in all cases.  
As part of the Council's Equal Opportunity policy, applications are welcome from people regardless of disability, marital status, race or sex.

## St Helens METROPOLITAN BOROUGH A Community Authority

## ST BEDE'S COLLEGE ALEXANDRA PARK, MANCHESTER M16 8HX Independent R.C. Grammar School, 770 on roll in September, 1985, including 50 girls in the Sixth Form

### ENGLISH

The College seeks an enthusiastic and well qualified graduate to join a team of specialists teaching in a very strong department. The successful candidate will be expected to teach the subject throughout the College up to O level level. Preaching Catholic preferred.  
Salary: Burnham, according to experience.  
Letters of application, together with the names of three referees, should be forwarded to the Headmaster, from whom further details of the post may be obtained.  
Closing date for applications: Tuesday, 28th March, 1985.

## THE OLD PALACE SCHOOL, CROYDON Independent Day School: 750 Girls

# HONOURS GRADUATE — ENGLISH

Required for September, 1985, Honours Graduate with experience to teach English to 'A' Level and University Entrance level. An interest in Drama would be appreciated. For the night applicant this would be a Scale 2 post.

Applications with the names and addresses of two referees should be sent to the Headmistress, Old Palace School, Old Palace Road, Croydon, Surrey CR0 1AX.

## Primary School Teachers Zambia

The Copperbelt Educational Trust is looking for qualified teachers for its schools which provide primary education for the children of mining industry employees.

The Trust will be particularly interested in applicants who have worked in independent schools in Africa or elsewhere. The job is ideally suited for married teacher couples, but applications from single teachers will be welcome, with special consideration being given to teachers with additional training and experience teaching English as a second language.

Contracts are for a two-year period with about 80% of salary normally paid free of tax in the UK. For an application form please write enclosing a full CV, quoting reference GU982 to:-



The General Manager,  
Zambia Appointments Limited,  
Zimco House,  
16-28 Abernacle Street,  
LONDON EC2A 4BN.

ZAMBIA APPOINTMENTS LIMITED

## SHERBORNE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS DORSET

Required for September, 1985

# Graduate to teach LATIN, GREEK and CLASSICAL STUDIES to A Level

Non-resident post. Apply in writing to the Headmistress giving details of qualifications and experience, with the names and addresses of two referees.

## PRIMARY AND SECONDARY APPOINTMENTS

### MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

DUKE OF YORK'S ROYAL  
MILITARY SCHOOL, KENT  
(Independent Boarding School, 470 Boys 11-19)

Required for September 1985

### MATHEMATICS

A well qualified graduate to teach up to and including 'O' level. Some 8th Form work possible.

### BUSINESS STUDIES

A well qualified person to teach on a variety of related courses including BSC National, 'O' and 'A' Level. Appropriate Business experience would be an advantage.

Candidates for both posts must be prepared to commit themselves fully to Boarding School life and the ability to coach at least one of the major sports to team level is desirable.

Salary — Burnham Scale 1 plus generous Boarding School Allowance. Both married and single accommodation is available at a fair rent.

Application Forms from the Headmaster (Tel 0304 203012 ext 29) Duke of York's Royal Military School, Dover, Kent CT15 5EQ.

THE CIVIL SERVICE IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

### THE SPASTICS SOCIETY

MELDRETH MANOR SCHOOL

### TEACHERS

(Two posts) Scale 1 + S.S.A.

Posts are available from September, 1985 in the Upper and Lower departments of this large (115 pupils), residential school for young people (16-19 years) with cerebral palsy and mild to severe learning difficulties.

These posts offer unique opportunities for work within excellent facilities as members of a multi-disciplinary team. The posts are non-resident and residential duties are not required.

Preference will be given to applicants with appropriate qualifications and/or experience in the area of special educational needs, although other applications will be seriously considered.

Skills in any of the following areas will be particularly welcome: Assessment Techniques / Music / Visual Disabilities.

Please write (S.A.E.) or telephone for application form and further details to: The Head Teacher, Meldreth Manor School, Meldreth, Royston, Herts. SG8 6LG. Tel: 0763 60771. If you cannot provide forms should be returned within two weeks.

### THE SPASTICS SOCIETY

An equal opportunities employer.

### Humberide Education Committee

Required for September, 1985

### HEADS

FOR THE FOLLOWING SCHOOLS

HALL ROAD JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL, Hall Road, Hall, North Humberside.

Group 5. N.O.R. 237. Age Range 5-13.

MAYBURY JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL, Maybury Road, Hall, North Humberside.

Group 4. N.O.R. 229. Age Range 9-13.

FAIRFIELD FIRST SCHOOL, Fairfield Avenue, Grimsby, South Humberside.

Group 3. N.O.R. 133. Age Range 5-8 (including 14 PVI Pupils).

ANLABY INFANTS SCHOOL, First Lane, Anlaby, Hull, North Humberside.

Group 4. N.O.R. 255. Age Range 5-7.

BAKTON JUNIOR SCHOOL, Castledyke, Barton-on-Humber, South Humberside.

Group 4. N.O.R. 182. Age Range 7-11.

COTTINGHAM CROBY PRIMARY SCHOOL, Croby Avenue, Hull, North Humberside.

Group 4. N.O.R. 300. Age Range 5-11.

LACEY ACRES FIRST & MIDDLE SCHOOL, Swinburn Crescent, Grimsby, South Humberside.

Group 4. N.O.R. 257. Age Range 5-12.

Application forms and further particulars for all posts are obtainable upon request of a large, uncommitted address.

For the Director of Education (H.E.O. Sullivan), County Hall, Beverley, North Humberside, HU17 1BA, to whom completed forms should be returned not later than Friday, April 12, 1985.

Salary: Burnham, according to experience.

Letters of application, together with the names of three referees, should be forwarded to the Headmaster, from whom further details of the post may be obtained.

Closing date for applications: Tuesday, 28th March, 1985.

Application forms and further particulars for all posts are obtainable upon request of a large, uncommitted address.

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Closing date for applications















BBC-1

6.30 am CeeFax AM. 6.50 Breakfast Time. 9.25 Pages from CeeFax. 10.30 Play School. 10.50 Pages from CeeFax. 12.30 News After Noon. 12.57 Regional News. 1.30 Pebble Mill at One. 1.45 Hockey-Country. 2.0 Bizzard. Wizard Woodwork. 2.25 Pages from CeeFax. 3.0 Budget 85 with David Dimbleby. 5.55 Dr Kildare.

6.00 NEWS: Weather; News.

6.35 REGIONAL NEWS MAGAZINES.

7.0 EASTENDERS. First visit of the week to the residents of Soap Opera Square, where Den is pretending to look at a Bentley, and Kathy is anguishing over chum Angie's predicament. CeeFax sub-titles.

7.30 BLANKETY BLANK.

8.0 THE DAY THE UNIVERSE CHANGED. 1: The Way We Are. After investigating people's perceptions of, and relationships with, technology and the natural world in his first two series Connections and the Real Thing, James Burke embarks on a new ten-part series examining, in his usual enthusiastic, reporter's style, the key moments in history which radically altered our understanding of ourselves and the world about us. Filmed in various scenic locations worldwide, using jolly bits of dramatic reconstruction, it focuses on eight momentous discoveries from Aristotelian logic to the atom bomb, taking in shellfish, pigeon-fancying and green veg. CeeFax sub-titles.

8.50 POINTS OF VIEW. With Barry Took.

9.0 NEWS: Weather; News.

9.25 THE BUDGET. With the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

9.35 MIAMI VICE. One-Eyed Jack. Don Johnson, Philip Michael Tubbs as the Florida cops, one aiming to do a friend a favour, and getting framed for his pains.

10.25 FILM 85. Barry Norman reviews A Passage To India, Smith and Jones in Morons From Outer Space, and Mel Gibson and Sissy Spacek in The River.

10.55 LOOSE ENDS. Tim Brooke-Taylor with the panel game for London and South-East viewers; see below for regional variations.

11.25 TAXI: Alex Goes Off The Wagon. Judd Hirsch as the cabbie relapsing into his old gambling ways, in a one-off re-run episode of the popular comedy which starts a new series next month.

11.50 Weather: close.

BBC-2

6.30-7.20 am Open University. 9.0 Pages from CeeFax. 9.25 Daytime on Two: Maths Counter. 9.45 Maths One: 10.10 Look and Read. 10.35 Geography. Casebook: Britain. 11.0 Watch. 11.17 Maths - What Should I Do? 11.40 Higher Education: 12.0 Year of the French: 12.30 pm Inside Japan: 1.0 Maths Help II: 1.15 Science Topics: 1.28 Let's See: 2.0 You and Me: 2.15 British Social History. 2.35 Pages from CeeFax. 3.50 Play School. 4.10 Dastardly and Muttley. 4.15 Jackanory: Uninvited Ghosts by Penelope Lively. 4.30 Laurel and Hardy. 4.35 Think Again. Money. 5.0 Newsround. 5.5 Who Sir? Me Sir? CeeFax sub-titles. 5.30 NEWS with sub-titles; weather. 5.35 CHARLIE BROWN: It's the Easter Beagle, Charlie Brown.

6.0 THE HIGH CHAPARRAL: Survival. Leif Erickson, Mark Slade as the Old West, in desperate straits after an Apache ambush.

6.50 OFF THE RECORD. Steve Blackwell investigates the record collection of the Young Ones. Ed Edwards.

7.0 WHEELY & TEST. Live music this week comes from The Damned and Microdisney, while Andy Kershaw drops in to the ICA's Rock Week and introduces Manchester band James, currently supporting The Smiths.

8.0 TOP GEAR. The motoring magazine visits the Brands Hatch Racing School, a Japanese prison that gives driving lessons to motorist offenders, and reports on the efficiency of protective motor cycle clothing.

8.30 ENTERTAINMENT USA. 2: An update of J. King's visit to San Diego, including an interview with the Thompson Twins.

9.0 INSIDE OUT. Lou Wakefield, Gwyneth Strong lead the last episode of Simon Moore's splendid drama, with the ex-cons of the agency now hired for a bit of legal killing, and involved in a tug-of-war kidnapping. CeeFax sub-titles.

9.50 POT BLACK 85. Terry Griffiths plays Dennis Taylor in the second, one-frame quarter-final.

10.15 IN DARKNESS VISIBLE: The Story of Margaret Watkins. For 40 years the residents of a quiet Glasgow suburb knew nothing of the woman who lived among them - a recluse who kept her curtains drawn and never went out. It was only after her death in 1969 that her only friend, journalist Joe Mulholland, discovered that she had once been a world-famous photographer, toast of the New York arts world. In this dramatised documentary piecing together her strange story, Virginia Hewitt plays Miss Watkins, with Dave Anderson as Mulholland. CeeFax sub-titles.

10.45 THE BUDGET.

10.55 NEWSNIGHT. 11.55 Weatherview.

12.0 ANIMATION NOW: Night Club. Linealines is the theme of this prize-winning film by Jonathan Hodgson. 12.10 Open University. 1.0 Close.

ITV London

6.15 am Good Morning Britain. 9.25 Headlines; Schools: 9.30 Insight; 9.47 Let's Go Maths; 9.59 Alive and Kicking; 10.10 A Place to Live; 10.17 The German Programme; 11.2 Let's Read with Basil Brush; 11.15 My World; 11.20 Good Health; 11.40 Shop, Look, Listen. 12.0 Cockleshell Bay. 12.10 pm Rainbow. 12.30 The Sallivans. 1.0 News. 1.20 Thames News. 1.30 Strangers. 2.30 Daytime. 3.0 Budget 85.

4.45 NEWS: weather.

5.0 THAMES NEWS.

6.30 CROSSROADS.

6.55 REPORTING LONDON investigates a youth custody centre where drugs taking is said to be rife; and looks at the trends on the eve of no-smoking day.

7.30 BUSMAN'S HOLIDAY. Back from their healthy prize trip to take the waters at Baden Baden, last week's winning trio of doctors return to take on two new teams of taxi drivers and airline pilots. Oracle sub-titles.

8.0 UP THE ELEPHANT AND ROUND THE CASTLE. Up The Public Spirit. Another repeated episode of the Cockney sitcom, with Jim Davidson as the likely London lad.

8.30 CHANCE IN A MILLION. Flowing With The Tide. More mistakes and misunderstandings for our hapless hero (Simon Callow) as the re-run comedy finds him encountering a hamster in a phone box, and a bit of bother with the bailiffs.

9.0 TELEVISION: The Story Machine. Latest programme in the series explores the universal appeal and money-spinning potential of the drama serial, whether as home-grown soap reflecting local culture, grown up Coronation Street or the Japanese Samurai saga, or as a product like Dallas, of a vast international industry. Oracle sub-titles.

10.0 NEWS AT TEN: weather.

10.30 BUDGET 85. With the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

10.40 COCKNEY SNOOKER CLASSIC. Steve Rider reports on finals night in the new trophy for London's top club snooker, with Steve Davis again providing a diversion with a celebrity friendly.

12.15 NIGHT THOUGHTS with Dr Roger Williamson. Closedown.



Taxi drivers: Busman's Holiday.

Channel 4

10.50-11.30 am Software training: 1. Computer Bites. 2. The Maths. 3. The Maths. 4. The Maths. 5. The Maths. 6. The Maths. 7. The Maths. 8. The Maths. 9. The Maths. 10. The Maths. 11. The Maths. 12. The Maths. 13. The Maths. 14. The Maths. 15. The Maths. 16. The Maths. 17. The Maths. 18. The Maths. 19. The Maths. 20. The Maths. 21. The Maths. 22. The Maths. 23. The Maths. 24. The Maths. 25. The Maths. 26. The Maths. 27. The Maths. 28. The Maths. 29. The Maths. 30. The Maths. 31. The Maths. 32. The Maths. 33. The Maths. 34. The Maths. 35. The Maths. 36. The Maths. 37. The Maths. 38. The Maths. 39. The Maths. 40. The Maths. 41. The Maths. 42. The Maths. 43. The Maths. 44. The Maths. 45. The Maths. 46. The Maths. 47. The Maths. 48. The Maths. 49. The Maths. 50. The Maths. 51. The Maths. 52. The Maths. 53. The Maths. 54. The Maths. 55. The Maths. 56. The Maths. 57. The Maths. 58. The Maths. 59. The Maths. 60. The Maths. 61. The Maths. 62. The Maths. 63. The Maths. 64. The Maths. 65. 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